VOL. S.

W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

AGRICULTURE.

Michigan has the same faw incorporated in her

We think our new State Wisconsin, is

he may bid defiance to creditors of all classes and

beral in this matter-we fear rather too lib.

Traus, \$2,00 is advance—if payment is delayed recettan eix mouths \$2,50 will be charged.

Mr. II — was no trilleg Clerk' on a small sclary, '' raised the money, and he last contribution he has able fund. He considera 'of every benevolent is-

VERED.—Our friend Joseph and has mother for some time, assistes, and one mornin; had swallowed some half had swallowed some half and as many glasses of thee should drink aometic bed at night. Thee is the morning." But one re the old lady retired, hat look of semi-intoxinversing about the goodate unfortunate outbreak gesting on very well. getting on very well, supposed to be a segar caught it, and placing an very gravely to ligh: face. The old lady's
, and she addressed,—
hat tenpenny nail for a
nt to bed."

The Dispatch tells an one of those newly-ap-fischarge of his duties, e hold of a vessel which but the box would not

ere shamming, and yell-The combined uprost the deck, and, in a mo-" save he. ods ! You fool ! Why.

STER.

such as twenty pounds added to the load, or to

w! brudder Charcoal, dis dark nigger on de y de politicians when ye jis what I tink il aking ob certain rebolu-olitical wheel, 'ticklar de office at Washum-thing but logs arter day nigger now dan I shall ing asked whether he he hotel business, re-'a brig and two sloops

the "rising " genera-

to his memory, and arote in his pocket-arried on Christmas."

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM EDITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1849.

fast as the cart, and no faster, though at times its motion forward was much more rapid than that of the cart. It seems to be seriously thought by many that one portion of a wheel cannot move forward The present discontinued without a personal or present of a wheel cannot move forward faster than the cart which it bears. Yet how can the subscriber or postmaster, and more rapidly than the whole body, when its turn comes? What is to compensate for the rest it takes,

if it is not to move faster at certain times? When the upper fellow of a cart wheel comes in contact with a side board of a cart, it is at once seen that the felloe moves fastest, otherwise we should perceive no friction between the felloe and the side-board.

The upper side of the upper felloe moves forward just twice as fast as the cart does-and this makes The Exemption law in Winconsin is, protection agreement of \$1000 worth of property, and learn no execution for \$1000 worth of property, and learn no executing the acres, or a village lot in the bottom fellor. This is mathematically descreeding half an acre with the improvements the side of a barn perpendicularly. Now move the centre of the pole one inch to the right and you will find you have moved the other end two inches. So when the axle of the cart moves forward one inch the apper end of the upper spoke moves two inches eral to last. If a debtor may retain for his own -the end of the under spoke not moving forward est 40 acres of land and \$1000 worth of property at all. [Editor.

PEAR TREES INJURED BY INSECTS

reade it unsafe to trust any one except on his The following cotrespondence between Dr. People are extremely prone to ran from one extreme to another. Those who have fled from hard legislation in Eastern States are happy, for a time, the without law, or as near to that as any thing. We think our own laws are rather too severe in sillowing creditors to turn their debtors into the as to the cause of an apparent disease, which after all is nothing but the work of an insignificant

arge dishonesty by exempting large estates of When a man has arrived to half your eminence debtors from execution. It is good policy to force unwilling debtors to pay when they have the means of paying; but it is not good policy to permit a

Homestead Exemption in Massachusetts should extend so far at least as to let a debtor retain land enough, if he has it, to keep his property upon which the law already exempts. Why exempt a cow and a hog and six sheep, and hay enough to is liable to be set off to pay an execution?

Our Chancery law is an absurdity and many of our legislators have been inclined to mend, or to abrogate it. But they have been unable to fix on a antistitute. Our whole insolvent system may well be set aside if we would but consent to let debtors have a home of their own. This home need not the property again. When the malady since, until the present year. Now some thirty are affected. The bark turns black, heginning to change sometimes as early as July; more often in Angost; then again not until September. Sometimes I lose trees by disease called "pear blight," which first appears by a change of leaves. But the disease I wish now to describe shows itself first in the bark.—The leaves go through the season well enough; the greater part of the trees do not put on folious the pear of the trees of the property was an antistitute. Our whole insolvent system may well be set aside if we would but consent to let debtors have a home of their own. This home need not

hundred. People who argue for heavy cels, insist that as one half the wheel, on its mey, is constantly falling, its weight exactly its and transformations from personal observation; but will add some remarks upon those of the European Psyla of the pear tree, as related in ces the half that is vising, and therefore, ey say, the team has nothing to do with the eight of the fellose, the spokes, and the tire. In you sanction this theory? foreign works. It is not unlikely that they will apply equally well to your insects.

The Pear Psyla, of Europe, in its winged Another query is, does any part of a wheel go

Another query is, does any part of a wheel go faster than another part? Say a cart goes two miles an hour. Does any part of the tire of the wheel move faster than at that rate! Or does any part move slower than the cart does! Some contend that as the whole wheel gets along as fast as the body of the cart, that every part must necessarily move as fast. If you can throw any light on this subject, you will much oblige Yours NUMBERS. Cambridge, Dec. 25th.

Suppose two the spring; and the female lays her eggs are deposited in great numbers, near each other, on the young leaves, blossoms, newly-formed fruit, and shoots. They are oblong, yellowish, and look somewhat like grains of poilen. The young, hatched therefrom soon afterwards, resemble wingless plant lice, and are of a dark yellow color. They change their skins and color repeatedly; and in the course of their growth acquire radimentary wings, when they are said There are two medes of settling the first question—by mathematics, and by actual trial. Puts pair of heavy cart wheels on to the axle of a twigs of the last year's growth, one after another, Put a pair of heavy eart wheels on to the axle of a chaise, and see whether you can draw the chaise as casily as when the light chaise wheels are on. Any one will scon be convinced if he will but make the trial.

A man will carry a hundred pounds on his shoul-As man will carry a bundred pounds on his shoulders in a knapsack, with more ease than he will
carry fifty pounds at arms length, or in the form of
a stick of timber. But large wheels and small ones
act on one and a like principle—both are moved in
the same way, and twesty pounds added to the
weight of a wheel increases the load of the team
as much as twenty nounds added to the load
as much as twenty nounds added to the load
as much as twenty nounds added to the load
having come to their growth, they disperse among having come to their growth, they disperse am as much as twenty pounds added to the load, or to the frame of the vehicle.

The second query regards the motion of the in search of winter quarters. In some sheltered

wheel. The whole wheel moves as fast as the cart

-ac do all the legs of the oxen; but the motion of the wheel is unequal, as is the motion of the legs.

The legs are not continually moving forward with

so, the wheel is unequal, as is the motion of the legs. The legs are not continually moving forward with the team, but are often nearly stationary. The feet are quite so. And when they are lifted from the ground they move enough faster to make up for lost time.

So with the fellos and the tire of the wheel; the part that is on the ground rests till its tarn comes to move; while the top of the wheel is obliged to move twice as fast as the body, to make up for lost time. How is, for the time it was resting on the ground. We have heard it asserted that no part of the wheel can move faster than the team or the cart. But this is not so. You may as well say that the setting pole used in a boat can move no faster than the boat itself. All go together. But the pole is half the time at a stand, and when the beatman is setting it anew he gives it a more rapid motion forward than the boat itself has, or he would gain nothing by the use of his pole.

A boy with a fish pole and a fish on his hook, amped into a cart to ride. He threw the fish forward of the cart and let it lie till the cart had passed. He then threw it forward again, and the fish rested till by the pole, hook, and line, it was again sent forward. Here the fish journeyed as

twigs, with soft soap, early in the spring. Common household soft soap, applied in this way, proved completely effectual. It was put on with a painter's brush.

The insects accompanying the foregoing letter, were of a brownish color, with transparent wings, marked by a few dark veins. Each measured one tenth of an inch, or rather more, from the forehead to the tips of the closed wings. The front of the head is notched in the middle. The eyes are large and prominent, and with the thorax, resemble somewhat in form those of our common cicada. The antennæ are longer than the body, slender, or threadlike, and tipped at the end with two little bristles. The body of a reddish hue than that of the male.

Thadder, Mass., Dec. 9th, 1848.

[American Agriculturist.]

STOCK RAISING IN MAINE.

The interior of Maine is well fitted for grazing, and after somewhat of a stagnation in the business, our farmers are again turning their attention to it. There is a prevalent desire to obtain the best breeds and to reat good cattle, and some have correct notions in regard to it. The

business, our farmers are again turning their attention to it. There is a prevalent desire to obtain the best breeds and to reat good cattle, and some have correct notions in regard to it. The majority, however, lack system in their operations. They are guided too much by a penny wise and pound foolish principle. They seek for the cheapest breeders—pay no attention to form or "comeliness—have little or no idea of peculiarity of breed, and know but little and care less about "full blooded" or "grade." The natural consequence is, their cattle are neither one thing nor another. There is no fixed chart acteristic to it. It is made up of a little of every thing, and is constantly varying. Experience acteristic to it. It is made up of a little of every thing, and is constantly varying. Experience has demonstrated that a fixed system is as necessary to arrive at excellence in this business as in every thing else. Experience also shows that certain breeds of cattle have now become so fixed in certain peculiar characteristics that they are, when of pure blood, as sure to propagate similar characteristics as is the white race of men theirs, or the African theirs. This being admitted, it is plain that every farmer should first consider his means for reating stock, and then select a breed that will suit his tase and his pastures. There is now no need of sending to England for any of their breeds to begin with, at an enormous expense. They can all be found in different sections of the United States in as great perfection, and of as pure blood, as they can be keeps several yoke for the business of the farm.

complete for his to, to low his property upon which the law sheedy exempts. Why campt to the control of the law sheedy exempts. Why campt to the control of the law sheedy exempts. Why campt to the control of the law sheedy exempts. Why campt to the law sheedy exempts. Why campt to the law sheedy exempts. Why campt to the law sheedy exempts the law sheedy exempts. The property and the law sheedy exempts. The property desired to the law sheedy exempts the law sheedy exempts. The property desired to the law to the some particular breed or breeds—keeping them pure in blood, and pursuing a high-minded, in-dependent course, your stock will attain a character and a reputation which will gain the respect of all, and be valuable to the country Maine who have pursued this course, have done well, and those who may adopt it will do vastly better than they can by their present-helter skelter course. [Maine Farmer.

January Number of the Albany Cultivator :-

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES .- It appears to the amount as well as the quality of the feed. Much of this soil is naturally very light and thin, and the surface being quite broken into knolls, the land, in its unimproved state, evidently suf-fers severely from drouth. He has been conments have been made in a variety of ways. Buckwheat, and other green crops have been somewhat used, with good results; but the main dependence has been upon the rich fertilizing materials afforded by the sea. The kelp-weed, which is a ball because were of which I shall presently speak, possesses won-derfully enriching power on these light soils. The fresh appearance of the knolls, which have of which I shall presently speak, possesses wonderfully enriching power on these light soils. The fresh appearance of the knolls, which have been covered with a verdant herbage by the application of kelp, in contrast with those which still retain their brown and seared surface, is quite pleasing to the eye of the observer, as it odoubt is, to the tate of the cattle. The munhaden fish have also been largely used on these lands, and some of them, which were dressed with this fish several years ago, still maintain a thick and superior herbage.

I noticed a pasture field of several acres, embracing a high and dry knoll, with little or no feed of much value upon it, which was under used to the cast, and the control of the cast ward, drives great quantities of it on to the beach, depositing it in large winrows at high water mark.

bracing a high and dry knoll, with little or no feed of much value upon it, which was under a course of improvement. A very heavy coat of swamp muck had been hauled on to the field, swamp muck had been haused on to the leavy, sometime previously, from a swamp close by, and hesped out for spreading. It had in this state been exposed to the action of the atmosphere sufficiently long to become very dry and crumbling. The muck was apread over the surface and ploughed in, and the field sown to surface and ploughed in, and the field sown to rye and grass seeds, the rye to be fed off by the stock. I noticed that upon an adjoining field, which had been similarly managed, the grass wery good. In fact, there was more value of forage upon one agest than upon first the first time of the provided in the provided statement of settled portions of our country, the pastures have been much neglected and worn; the prices they command are comparatively high; the prices of pasturage is also high; and hence improvements in this department of farming are as valuable and desirable as in almost any other.

CULTIVATION OF FORESTS.- Mr. Webster takes much pains in promoting the growth, and

ing matters pertaining to Mr. Webster's farming, is the systematic and extensive business of collecting and using kelp. Until he commenced farming, the value of this plant as a fertilizer of the sail transport of the sai the soil, was not at all appreciated in this region, although thousands of tons of it were annually Maine who have parsued this course, have done well, and those who may adopt it will do vastly better than they can by their present-helter skelter course. [Maine Farmer.

MR. WEBSTER'S FARM.

Mr. F. Holbrook, of Brattleboro', Vt., has recently visited the farm of the Hon. Daniel Webster, at Marshfield. We copy the following extract from pia letter, which appears in the weed, and it will readily be seen from his determined to the seen and the sound of it were annually thrown upon the shore, to be decomposed and again washed away into the ocean. He estimates one load of it to be equal, in the power of production it imparts to the land, to three loads of ordinary farm yard manure. It gives me pleasure to add, in this place, an extract from a letter just received from J. P. Norton, Esq., professor of Agricultural Chemis ry in Yale College, in answer to some inquities of mine as to the nature and constituent parts of this sea weed, and it will readily be seen from his deing extract from his letter, which appears in the weed, and it will readily be seen from his de-

"The name kelp does not, as I understand it, spply to any particular kind or class of sea-weeds, but to the ash which is left when they are burned. This ash was formerly made in great quantities, on the northern coast of Scutland, for the purpose of glass making, and sold often under the Spanish name of 'barilla.' Carbonate of soda is now so cheap that the kelp is cheafly appli-ed to the land, and for this purpose brings £3 (about \$15.) per ton. It contains a large pro-portion of the alkalies, potash and soda, much aniphuric acid, and generally a good proportion of phosphates; also, of course, common sait. It is therefore a very valuable manure. The organic part comains much nitrogen, hesides a specious of mucilage, and, in some varieties, a kind of sugar. In the Lothians of Scotland, a

work in hauling it to the uplands, It is spread directly from the cart, and mostly plowed under the soil, for hoed crops, without any delay. But when taken at intervals inconvenient and un-seasonable for turning under for this purpose, it is either spread as a top dressing on the mowings, or used in fertilizing the pastures. Its best effects are realised when plowed in for hoed crops.

the next high water carries it out beyond reach. There is no particular rule observed as to the quantity used, the ground being covered with as much as can be turned under, by the plough. A short time previous to my visit at Marshfield, there had been one of these heavy easterly winds, and the kelp thrown on the shore had been carted to a field of several acres of sward-land, and ed to a held of several acres of award-land, and ploughed immediately under the sod. Several teams were engaged in hauling it from the beach, and others in ploughing it in; all hands working with all their might, and Mr. Webster

with animal manure.

A field of turnips, of ten or twelve acres, and adjoining it, five or six acres of mangel wurtzel and sugar beets, were noticed. Here again the advantage of the kelp, as a dressing for these succulent crops, was at once apparent, fiot only in the luxuriant growth impatted to them, but also in the entire absence of all weeds from the soil, for unlike manures from farm-stock, the

college days, been a favorite subject with Mr.
Webster; and he has ever, both by precept and
example, shown that he regards the cultivation
of the soil as the highest and most ennobling

like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture. Let us remember too, that we live in a country of small farms, and freehold tenements; in a country in which men cultivate with their own hands, their own free simple acres; drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom from the ground they plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators and its defenders. And whatever else may be undervalued, or overlooked, let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most imhat the cultivation of the earth is the most im ortant labor of man. Man may be civilized, in ome degree, without great progress in manu-netures, and with little commerce with his dis-

having arranged them with system, we are ena-bled readily to retain and to employ them.

With advantages so great, it is surprising to notice the embarrassment and loss which are permitted to harrass and distract a large number of our most industrious farmers, as embarrassment which neutralizes their efforts, and holds

Would naturally afford.

It is the absence of Order and System in their proceedings, to which allusion is made; a palpable want of arrangment of facts, of principles, and of objects, to form a complete whole.

At this season of the year, (November) we are forcibly reminded of this truth; the neglected corn, still standing on the field—the rich soil intended for spring crops, resting under a covering of mischievous weeds; the new grown wheat plant sufferingly already in stagnant waters, for want of proper drains or furrows; the plough and the harrow, resting on a soft and muddy head-land, there to remain exposed to the win'er storms; the fine wooled sheep hurrying over a long fed pasture, soatching a scanty meal, while an adjoining field exhibits a bountiful supply; abundant hay stacks far from the barns and sheds around which the sheep cluster in snewy weather, exposed and shivering; such, and such like total value of gold and silver exported from America is considerably less than six millions, the greater part of that sum arising from the vast influx of the precious metals which followed on the discovery of America. The return before us shows, that the quantity of gold produced in Russia is about four times what it was only ten years storms; the fine wooled sheep hurrying over a long fed pasture, soatching a scanty meal, while an adjoining field exhibits a bountiful supply; abundant hay stacks far from the barns and sheds around which the sheep cluster in snewy weather, exposed and shivering; such, and such like total value of gold and silver exported from America is considerably less than six millions, the greater part of that sum arising from the exported from America is considerably less than six millions, the greater part of that sum arising from the exported from the value of gold produced in Russia is about four times what it was only ten years since; and the value of gold and silver exported from America the value of gold and silver exported from the value of the produce of the gold and silvering. fores a portion of the moneyed benefit he seeks for, but also loses in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, who view with silent regret the slovenly aspect of his farm, the want of order, and the loss of natural advantages for want of system. It was Burke who said, that "good order is the foundation of all good things," and as farmers we may be assured, that a want of order in our farming orderations, and a want of extern in our

The field is intended for every season.

The Caors—Mr. Webster goes largely into the cultivation of the various root crops. His potatoes, of the Pinkeye and Mercer varieties, are as fine as I have seen for years. They are very smooth and fair, and have grown to a large size, without any indications of disease. In fact, I was informed that they are not affected with the rot, when planted on his light, losiny soils, and manured with the kelp. It is an admirable dressing for the potato; possessing great power as a fertilizer, without any tendency to produce the fatal disease which is of late years always sure to a tack this root when heavily dressed with animal manure.

Of knowledge are freely proffered. This true, that system requires effort of mind, and so does every vocation where tends, the way of the years of the years of the potatory of the potato

AGRICOLA. Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov., 1848. [Albany Cultivator.

HOOF-AIL IN CATTLE .- This disease, somealso in the entite absence of all weeds from the soil, for unlike manures from farm-stock, the material taken from the sea, brings with it no weeds to the soil, and the labor of cultivation is therefore materially lessened.

The corn crop is good, averaging, I should indge, over 60 bushels per acre. The crop of hay is abundant, the season having been most favorable for grass, and over 200 tens of upland hay have been gathered into the barns. I noticed that a good deal of grass is out here, called "black grass," which grows on the margins, be-black grass," which grows on the margins, be-black grass," which grows on the margins, be-black grass, which grows on the margins, be-black grass, which grows on the margins, beticed that a good deal of grass is cut here, called 'black grass,' which grows on the margins, between the uplands and salt marshes, and is high-tween the uplands and salt marshes, and is high-tween das forage for the stock. I was in ly esteemed as forage for the stock. I was in manifests itself, is blue vitriol, or sulphate of tween the uplands and salt marshes, and is highly esteemed as forage for the stock. I was informed that it does not flourish in any other locality. The marshes yield a heavy burden of bay, and some of it makes very fair winter fodder, but the most of it is profusely used in bedder, but the most of it is profusely used in bedder, but the most of it is profusely used in bedder, but the most of it is profusely used in bedder, but the most of it is profusely used in bedder, but the most of it is profusely used in bedder during the winter. The barns are full; and an abundance of the requisite materials is at hand, for carrying the numerous stock through the foddering season, in fine condition.

In closing this communication, it gives me pleasure to remark, that the importance and the improvements of agriculture have, from early college days, been a favorite subject with Mr.

Diseases of Swine, Item or Mange.—

Diseases of Swine. Iten or Mange. -example, shown that he regards the cultivation of the soil as the highest and most ennobling employment of man.

Hear his own remarks in this connection:

"Agriculture feeds us; to a great extent it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together the largest in the centre.

some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commence with his diatant neighbors. But without the cultivation of the earth he is in all countries, a savage. Until he stops from the chase, and fixes himself in some place, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."

We often hear the clamor of 'book farming, 'gentlemen farmers,' &c., &c., raised against the men of wealth, or of gifted minds, who engage in farming, from a natural taste that way, and a desire to promote improvements. It usually proceeds from ignorance or a narrow mind. No man of sense or intelligence ever joins in this clamor; keeping his own operations within the limits of his own means, he is readily convinced upon reflection, that to this same class of citizons, agriculture has been largely indebted, in all countries and in all ages.

F. Holdbrook.

Brattleboro,' Vt., Nov. 24, 1848.

Brattleboro, Vt., Nov. 24, 1848.

ORDER AND SYSTEM IN FARMING.

The improved condition of Agriculture in the state of New York, is evident in nearly every county, it is made apparent in the products which flow in abundance to our seaport markets, and it is equally apparent on the whole face of the fragments of agricultural knowledge, heretofore scattered over this and other countries, and having arranged them with system, we are enal-inent which neutralizes their efforts, and holds back from them much of the profit their farms would naturally afford.

It is the absence of Order and System in their proceedings, to which allusion is made; a palpable want of arrangment of facts, of principles, and of objects, to form a complete whole.

At this season of the year, (November) we are

lation of the precious metals already existing, a yearly increasement to our store of gold, so much greater than that of former times, must make itself felt in depreciating the value of that metal, and in raising prices, as estimated in gold; although, no doubt, the extent of our already accomulated stock, will prevent any rice similar in extent to that which was witnessed at the close of the 16th century.

We have said prices as estimated in gold, for a principal effect of the increased supply of gold we may be assured, that a want of order in our farming operations, and a want of system in our course of cultivation, must and will display a confused mind,—a mind without a steady object, relying on chance, dependent on accident, causing a loss of many "good things."

We have said prices as estimated in gold, for a principal effect of the increased supply of gold will be to alter the relative value of gold and silver—in other words, to raise the price of silver, with me a mere article of commerce as estimated

relying on chance, dependent on accident, causing a loss of many "good things."

The season is now at hand when all our outdoor operations cease; in fact, the systematic farmer has closed his field labor for this year, except perhaps ditching, or the removal of stumps and stones. Now is the season to reflect and establish a system for the coming year, and by a judicious arrangement of crops and field work, have or cause each to follow in an order, admitting of no hurry or anxiety for its due and thorough accomplishment; this, generally may and can be done, and the man who omits it cannot run an equal race with his better informed and careful neighbor.

No excuse or apology can be found for the want of order; it does not require talent or skill, neither does it consume time; while its excreise causes every thing within its influence to be ready for action, agreeable to the eye, enduring in existence, and fitted to produce the required results without failure.

Neither can any man be excused for a want of system, no, no more than ignorance can be tolerated in this state, where such abundant sources

pect to see gold and silver approximate more nearly than they did before the discovery of America. Till within a recent period a large portion of the precious metals produced by the New World, used to be absorbed by the markets of the East. This is no longer the case. And the absence of such demand will tend to increase the effect produced by the augmented supply of gold. We must also remember that hoarding has in our own island, been already exterminated by the banking system, which is actively at work, and must aconer or later produce a like result

and must sooner or later produce a like result in other countries. Before the increased supply of gold, which we are now more especially cousidering, began, the annual supply of the precious-metals was more than sufficient to replace the loss created by wear and tear. We may fairly infer that, in consequence of such annual surplus, the precious metals have always been surplus, the precious metals have always been steadily, but very gradually depreciating in value, the depreciation being checked by the application, from time to time, of gold and silver to new purposes of art and luxury. Such gradual depreciation of gold must, we repeat, be greatly accelerated by the enormously augmented supplies from Siberia. Speaking mundly, we may say that the total annual supply of gold is doubled by the increased product of the Siberian mines, as it was formerly quintupled by the discovery of America. We shall not here speculate on the possible extent of the change which such an increased supply is calculated to produce in the relative value of gold and silver, nor on the inevitable effect of such a change on our currency and our funded debt. [London Morncurrency and our funded debt. [London Morn-

This article must have been written without a knowledge of the recent discoveries in Califor

CHOLERA

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce :

Gentlemen :- As there is great diversity of opinion with regard to the nature and treatment of this disease, I thought as I had large experience of it in England in 1832, as one of the members of the Board of Health appointed by the Government, a brief communication might not be unacceptable. True Cholera may always be distinguished

from every ether disorder, by the following symptons:—"Lorid blueness of the skin, especially the hands and face—coldness of the body, with awful shrinking of its substance—cramps and spasms, with ventiing and purging of serum, and no pulse, and hardly any respiration."

fearful symptoms, is a damp, cold, point outside of the atmosphere, which interrupts, or even suspends, the breathing, the only source of animal life. As long as the breathing goes on rightly, the blood will be red and warm—as soon as the breathing is obstructed the blood will be dark and cold.

Once let the blood be dark and cold, and all

the symptoms come on fast enough. The hue of the skin is changed, and the coldness of the body takes place, as direct consequences. The blood not being fit for the purposes of life, the onoon not being it let the purposes of the, we muscles contract here and there irregularly, as in all other cases where there is either a mere de ficiency of blood, as in fainting or hysteria, or when the blood is perverted, as in cases of poisoning, or powerful doses of purgatives.

In health, the muscles contract according to the will of the person, for the brain and nerves, ao long as they are supplied with plenty of good blood, are the veins by which the mind directs them. In disease, they contract according to the laws of composition and decomposition, which are not regulated by the mind. If a person's limb be exposed to cold at night, or it be lain upon, or left too long in one position, whereby the circulation is obstructed, cramp may come on. When the vessels of the stomach and intestines are not supplied with good blood, they let the thinner parts of their fluids through. This symptom, and cramp and spasm, are very common in approaching death from any cause.

This seems to be a fearful set of symptoms to In health, the muscles contract according to

This seems to be a fearful set of symptoms to This seems to be a fearful set of symptoms to arise from interrupted breathing only. However, these symptoms, in some form, are found when respiration is suspended or greatly, riferrupted whether from cold, from fear, from applexy or confusion. It is not to be wondered at that so many patients die! What symptoms can we have more like to death! ore like to death? Hang

Now, if there were no medical profession, and we found a fellow creature in such a case, what would our natural instincts prompt us to do for him! I think the answer is readily imagined. Heat in every agreeable way, inside and out, would be applied, and such means used as would be thought of, did we find a man half drowned or hanged. A cholera patient is half dead and the remaining part of life, continually wasting, is all we have to operate upon.

Dry heat is most readily obtained-most easily splied, as by bricks, irons, sand-bags, flannels and so forth. If the person can swallow, warm palatable drinks, spicy, aromatic, stimulating substances, would be resorted to. Would any one think of giving a half-drowned or hanged man a dose of calonel frequently, or attempt to bleed him? What effect has a dose of calonel can man it health? Does it not make him low on a man in health? and duli and miserable! Does it not actually poison him, although it dees not kill him !

Then, as to bleeding—what more direct mode do we possess of killing a man? "The life is in the blood." Take it away, do we not take away the life! In most cases of the real cholaway the life! In most cases of the real choicar, it is next to impossible to bleed, for the blood hardly flows along, and sinks into the interior. In most cases of cholera, such substances as calomel have little effect upon the blood because it cannot be taken up into the circulation. It therefore only operates upon the tissues which it comes in contact with, and these are so be-smeared with fluid that the calomel frequently Passes off unchanged.

True medical science must be in harmony

with every other science. The common sense of man is founded upon common observation and experience, and that which shocks us with an aspect of a violation of the laws of nature, stands

aspect of a violation of the laws of nature, stands ittle chance of being proved correct by science.

I dare not trespass upon your columns more at once—but, if you will permit me, I will give you in a few brief papers all the information which the public can receive upon this subject, with its plain common sense philosophy. But if the weather should continue as severe as now, a hundrations will not be particularly necessary. lucubrations will not be particularly necesshall have, if you will.
Yours, respectfully.

J. M. Shearman, M. D., 203 Bleeker-st.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

TEMPERANCE MINCE PIES. Take 4 lbs. beef, 3 lbs. of suet, 3 lbs. of currants, 3 lbs. of raisins, 2 lbs. of citron, 5 lbs. of best brown sugar, the juice of 12 lemons, and the rinds of 6 ar, the juice of 12 lemons, and the rinds of o lemons thinly pared and cut fine; 1 pint of best syrup molasses, 2 ounces of cinoamon, 1 oz. of cloves and 1 oz. of mace—mix these ingredients together well, and pack tightly the jar with a layer of sugar until ready to bake. Then, to one-third of the quantity add half a peck of pip-pin apples, chopped, 1 lb. of loaf sugar, the juice of 8 lemons, and 2 quarts of water. If more

spice and sugar are necessary, they can be ad-ded.

This quantity will make about 70 or 80 pice. There is no danger of its spoiling.

-03

William Buckminster, Editor.

THE NEW YEAR. A happy new year to all our subscribers, and to all who intend to become such. Happy may it prove to all our countrymen and to all who mean to join us. And may the world at large become wiser and better and happier than it has

May knowledge be extended and diffused through all classes. May equal rights be maintained. May Freedom-as much freedom as we can bear-be enjoyed by all. May our great men sim to elevate our small men, that there may not be so great a difference among those whom God created equal. May slavery cease throughout the earth.

And may our modern patriots put in practice the doctrines of Republicanism while they preach in favor of Liberty. May slaveholders who hold to Christianity be made willing to do unto others as they would wish others to do unto them. And may the true, the real spirit of the Gospel prevail throughout the earth.

ELECTIONS. Judge Allen, of Worcester, was elected to Congress on Monday by a majority of about 1700. Hon. D. P. King, of Danvers, (in the 2d District.) was elected by a majority exceeding 500. Mr. King is the present Member, and voted against the 50,000 army and the ten millions of money for a war on Mexico.

In the ninth District, Orin Fowler, of Fall River, the whig candidate, was elected by a majority of about 150.

In the fourth District (Middlesex), there was no choice. It was said yesterday that the Hon. Mr. Palfrey wanted 88 votes to make a majority. As there are three candidates, it may be necessary yet to hold many more meetings, each party knowing that its own candidate is best. We have returns from all the towns, but Townsend. In 36 towns, Palfrey has 4371; Thompson 2970;

The weather on Tuesday was very seve The thermometer in this city was as low as zero, and in the adjoining towns it was four degrees lower on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

We have show hereabouts to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches-in the western part of the State it is deeper. The cars have been much obstructed by snow; the drifting in, since it fell, has made the most trouble, the banks being too solid for the engines to demolish.

We have no spots of bare ground for the paths were trodden hard before the wind became violent. Sieds and sleighe are now in demand.

IF At twelve yesterday we looked into the Senate Chamber. The Senate had adjourned. The House was full, and very civil. All hats were off Most of the Members seem to be new. The vacancies in the Senate were about to be filled.

It will be seen under our Foreign head that Louis Napoleon, a nephew of the Emperor Napoleon, has been elected by a great majority President of the French Republic. That name is still the most popular of any in France. The election was quiet throughout the country, and all minor parties seem disposed to acquiesce in the result.

There was a mis-print of our last week's article in regard to the free blacks of Louisiana, The grant of one thousand dollars by the legislature was an annual appropriation for schools for the free blacks.

THE CHOLERA. By the last accounts from New Orleans the disease was decreasing. On the 1st instant, there were 74 deaths. But the alarm among the inhabitants was subsiding.

To Congressonnests Several Communic

tions received too late for this week will appear

Henry McGhee has been sentenced to firing a barn.

The "American Metropolitan Magazine" is a new candidate for public favor. It is published by-Israel Post, No. 259 Broadway, New York, and edited by William Landon.

The first number contains three engravings and a new feature in it will be a "serial illustration" of the life of Washington, to be continued through 12 numbers. Redding & Co., 8 State St., have it in this city. Price \$3,00 per annum for one copy.

IP The "Farmer's Almanac" for 1849 i published by Jenks, Palmer & Co. It was established in 1793 and is new every year.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS. On the 18th of December, Mr. Butts moved a resolution for information "under what law or provisions of the constitution, or by what authority, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the sanction and approval of the President, established a Tariff of Duties in the ports of the Mexican Republic during the war with Mexico, &c.; and under propriated to the support of the army in exico?" what authority the revenue there derived was

nessage, in which he defines that the folduties if the Treasury established any tariff of duties but save it was done by military orders, issue from the Departments; and declares that for this, he had the authority of the law of nations, they having established the right of the conherer to levy contributions on the conquered.

These may be raised, the President avers, ei ther by requiring a given sum, or a given amount of provisious, of the authorities of a capital city province, or by imposing an interest tax—a x on the enemys commerce, whereby he may edeprived of his revenues, these being appro-riated to the use of the conqueror. The latter printed to the use of the conqueror. The faiter mode was adopted by the collector of duties in the ports of Mexico, in our military occupation And this principle, the President says is so wel established as a military right, under the laws of nations, that our military and naval officers had already adopted the same mode of raising contributions, previous to the definite order to

In reply to this, the President has sent in a

in which he denies that the Secretary

The London Times of December 15th says - 'A rise of one per cent, instead of the fall which had so long been anticipated as an inevitable consequence of the electron of Louis Napolean, has taken place to day in the English

this effect on the 21st of March, 1847.

CONGRESSIEN. The election on Monday has resulted in the election of Mr. King in No. 2, Mr. Allen in No. 5, Mr. Fowler in No. 9. In No. 4 there is no choice, Mr. Palfrey wants from 100 to

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool 16th, arrived at New York Sunday after-

repool 16th, arrived at New York Sunday afternoon.

France. The election for President came off on Sunday, the 10th inst., according to previous sonnouncement, and terminated on Monday evening, without the slightest disturbance. On Friday and Saturday some rioting took place in the Place Mauboot on the part of the Garde Mobile, who are enthusiastic supporters of Prince Louis, but it does not seem to have reached above a street row, although the Gards were doubled. The contest lay, of course between General Cavaignac and Prince Louis Napoleon, the number of votes tendered for Lamarine, Rollin and Raspail being so comparatively insignificant that they may be left out of the consideration of the

far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the departments, the suf-

forth on that occasion. M. Lamartine is not likely to poll more than a few enthusiastic admirera.

The Commissioners who have been appointed to examine the votes, will have concluded their labors on Monday next, and the National Assembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of the Republic; we shall then, it is hoped, feel really assured of a period of tranquility and

nesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the chamber, either by Gen. Cavaignac or the ministry of Prince Louis; it is understeed that it would not include the prisoners of Vincennes. In the National Assembly nothing of the slightest interest has occurred. The truth is, in the present state of the mind of the Representatives, stunned as they are with the results of the elections, he stated that the first business in order though the present state of the mind of the Representatives.

Pressia. Dissolution of the National Assembly. On the 30th, a meeting of the Assembly again took place, but only 198 members were present, and 13 represented themselves as absent only from indisposition or business; it was therefore deemed more prudent to adjourn, and on the 1st test, the number of members present the covernor administered the oaths to the members are the foreign and the Secretary of State came in at 20 minutes before 12, when the 1st test, the number of members present

the 1st inst., the number of members present was greatly increased.

On that day 80 Deputies of the left centre who had arrived from Berlin, entered the Hall in a body; and through one of their body applied for an adjournment until the Monday following. Which was negatived by 145 to 113 The election of a new President, was called for, but the newly arrived Deputies refused to take any part in it, and quitted the Assembly en masse as they entered it.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, Messis. Leonard, and Washington P. Gregg had I each.

entered it.

This reduced the Chamber below the necessary number, and the choice of President could not be proceeded with. The Assembly then adjusting do to the Assambly and the practical working of the administration was impossible, resolved upon a bold step in advance. Finding his constituents stubborsly impracticable, he has dissolved it altogether, and requested the nation to accept a charter "Octroyer," as the phrase is, by himself. This charter is, in fact, the self-same broad-bottomed constitution originally propounded to the Assembly, with some amendments most insignificant.

Gregg had 1 each.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, Messis. Leonard, Each of Mr. Calloung there are detected the votes for clerk of the Senate. They reported that the whole number was 16, of which CHARLES CALHOUN has 15, and is chosen. W. P. Gragg has one vote.

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On motion of Mr. Leonard, Messis. Leonard, Proston and Wright were appointed to receive and dectare the votes for clerk of the Senate. They reported that the whole number was 16, of which CHARLES CALHOUN has 15, and is chosen. W. P. Gragg has one vote.

They reported that the whole number was 16, of which CHARLES CALHOUN has 16, and dectare the votes for clerk of the Senate. They reported that the whole number was 16, of which CHARLES CALHOUN has 16, and dectare the votes for clerk of the Senate. They reported that the whole number was 16, of which CHARLES CALHOUN has 16, and dectare the votes for clerk of the Senate. They reported that the whole number wa

The country is sick of agitation, and will probably accept the boon, though not without some grumbling at the manner in which it has been bestowed.

The latest from Prussia. There were alarming riots at Mensel on the 4th inst., the town being completely in the hands of the populace during four or five hours. Great excesses were committed.

On motion of Mr. Ilsley, Ordered, that the Sergeant-at-arms furnish to members such newspapers as they may direct, not exceeding three a day for each member.
On motion of Mr. Copeland, Ordered, that 11 or clock be the hour for the meeting of the Sengeant-at-arms furnish to members such newspapers as they may direct, not exceeding three a day for each member.
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On motion of Mr. Copeland, Ordered, that the country is the sengent and the sengent

sented to the Austrian Diet, useembled in Krensor, the programme of the new cabinet. This programme comprises a very explicit profession of faith in favor of the constitutional monarchy. On the 2d inst. considerable sensation was created by a proclamation issued by the Emperor, in which he transfers all his rights and honors to his nephew. This document is one of the most startling and positive proofs of the increasing influence of liberal principles on the continent. The young Emperor is favorably spoken of, and if he but fulfils the hopes held out in his proclamation of entering on his new duties, the people of Austria will have experienced a happy deliverance in getting ild of Ferdinand.

It is each, however, that the sentiments expressed in his proclamation will be looked upon with distrust, as the first act of his majesty was to continue the murderers of Blum and Meesen austriation of entering on his new duties, the people of Austria will have experienced a happy deliverance in getting ild of Ferdinand.

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for constitutional Emperor, usually adopted by the Emperor Ferdinand.

the Emperor Ferdinand.

The new Emperor was expected at Vienna on the 7th, to hold a grand review, and take the usual oaths. He will return to Olmutz, and remove with the Diet to Vienna early in January. prince Windischgratz was intrused the command of the army pro tem to Gov. Gruber, and remain at Vienna for the purpose of receiving the Emperor. The Brealan Gazette states that the new Emperor of Austria, has commenced his reign by dismissing Prince Lobkowitz, Count M. Dietrichstia, and Count Aueraberg. The latest accounts from Austria state that the military executions for political of Greener and the command of the country of the count tary executions for political offences still con-tinued. An Ex-Lieutenant of the Austrian ar-

to deputation. The cholers is raging fearfully at Presburg.

FRANKFORT. The Frankfort Assembly, on the 7th inst., was occupied in considering the fundamental rights of the German people.

The section of the Constitutional Committee, to which the question respecting the head of the German empire was refused, has declared in favor of a hereditary Emperor with a civil hist, the right of succession to be determined by primogeniture.

SAXONY. By a new law of the kingdom of Gov. Cass, says a Washington letter, comer back to the Senate, instructed, by his own con the gent, to take ground against the doctrines laid down in his recent famous Nichelson letter.

Saxony the press is declared entirely free, and the censorships forever abolished. The Duke of Saxe Altemburg has abdicated in faver of his brother George. The new Duke is in his-59d

year, and married to a princess of Mecklenburg Schwerin, while his niece is the wife of the Schwerin, while his niece Prince Royal of Hanover. HUNGARY. The news from Hungary is very

contradictory and uncertain, but no events of importance seem to have occurred. Transsyl-vania is in a state of the most frightful anarchy.

pail being so comparaisely insignificant that they may be left out of the consideration of the result. The election returns of the 12 arrondissements of Paris, show the following result: Prince Louis Napoleon, 139.165; Gen. Cavaignae. A consideration of the chamber and the municipality to inst. On the evening of that day the deputies sent by the chambers and the municipality to inst. On the evening of that day the deputies sent by the chambers and the municipality to instead the pope to return to Rome, left the capital for Gaite. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, M. Mamiani having expressed a desire to resign the office confined to him by the people and the Assembly, the Prince of Conino energetically combatted his resolution, and urged him to convoke a constituent Assembly elected by universal suffrage, which would be the sovereign judge of the question the Presidential election, as a conteat, is over; it has ceased to be a context.

The only question now is the proportion of the whole population, by whose voices Prince Louis Napoleon will be proclaimed chief of the state. A well informed Paris paper says, "So far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arity to us from the Cabinet, and the Portfolio of Finance and devolved on M. Sterbini, and that of Justice on M. Mizyarelli.

on M. Mizyarelli. IRELAND. Yesterday, 13th, the Grand Jury frages were divided in the following proportions:
Louis Napoleon 66 per cent.; Cavaign ac 21per
cent.; Ledru Rollin 6 per cent.; Raspail 4 per
cent.; Lemartine 3 per cent.

The danger now is that in the "entertainment" by which the people is now affected, the
cry of "Vive l'Empereur," may be seriously

The danger now is that in the "entertainment" by which the people is now affected, the try of "Vive l'Empereur," may be seriously raised, and if so, the most sagacious would find it difficult to say what would be that issue.

The vote for Ledru Rollin and Raspail will show the strength of the Red Republicans and Socialists, though we are not of opinion that the strength of that party has been undividedly put forth on that occasion. M. Lamartine is not likely to poll more than a few enthusiastic admirera.

LEGISLATIVE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1849. sembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of the Republic; we shall then, it is hoped, feel really assured of a period of tranquility and repose.

Postscrift. A despatch dated Paris, Thursday, 10 P. M., says—

Up to this date tranquility continues. The latest election returns show a majority in favor, Prince Louis over all competitors of 27,000. Prince Louis roposes to raise Gen. Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France. A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the chamber, either by Gen. Cavaignac or the

stunned as they are with the results of the election, all serious deliberation is out of the question. The Moniteur states that the treasury is
at present, and will be at the conclusion of the
year, in a more prosperous condition than had
ever been anticipated by M. Goudchaux, the late
minister of Finance.

Present. Dissolution of the National Assem-

until others are adopted.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. Abdication of the Emperor of Austria in favor of his Nephew. On the 27th uit, the President of the Council presented to the Austrian Diet, useembled in Krenter. The President referred the former to Messars.

retary soon afterwards sent in the official list of the returns as far as they had been received a his office.

A Committee of five, consisting of Messar

Livermore of Cambridge, Corliss of Lowell. Grisworld of Greenfield, Dalion of Salem, and Rice of Newton, was appointed by the Chair to collect and count the credentials of the members endence, and this committee having per ormed that duty reported the whole nu

Messis. Crowninshield of Boston, Dawson o Adams, Bacon of Worcester, Stowe of Spring-field, and Bourne of Sandwich, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and ina committee to wait upon the Governor and inmy has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment
in a fortress, for having taken part in the late
insurrection. It has been remarked that the
young Emperor always appears in public in military uniform, and also when he gives audience
to deputation.

a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that a quorum of the House was present. His Excellency, at a quarter before 12
o'clock came in, and in due form administered
the oaths of affirmations, which were subscribed
to by each member.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Condry of

the caths of amender.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Condry of Newbury. Cook of Boston, Mason of Fitchburgh, Carroll of Morblehead, and Mitchell of Nantucket was appointed to collect, sort, and count the votes for Speaker, and their report

The whole number of votes to be 228
Necessary for a choice, 115
Francis B. Crowninshield of Boston, had 163
Amssa Walker of North Brookfield 44 E. Bradbury of Newburyport
A. H. Waters of Medford
Mr. CROWNINSHIELD was

elected, and was conducted to the Chair by Messra. Coggin of Tewksbury and Gray of Boston.

The Speaker, upon taking the Chair, address-ed the House.

Mr. Stephens, the presnt Sergeant-at-Arms was re-elected without opposition. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30. IN SENATE, Mr. Niles presented a petition numerously signed, praying for a reduction of postage on periodicals and newspapers, and in a brief speech advocated the reduction asked

Mr Dix reported a bill in favor of remitting e tonnage duty on the Chinese junk Keying. The Senate then went into Executive sesion, and shortly after adjourned over till Tue

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Whole, and the subject of establishing a Board for the settlement of private claims against the government, was taken up and discussed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

Mr. Baldwin's resolution, offered yesterday,

relating to treaty laws for a reciprocity of trade

appropriate committee.

Mr. Breese moved to take up the bill for settlement of titles to, and a survey of lands in Cal-ifornia and New Mexico. The motion was adopted and the bill read, after which the Senate

went into Executive session. In тик Housk, Mr. Rockwell offered a reso lution limiting debate in Committee of the Whole on bills relating to private claims. He said the proposed Beard of Commissioners for the settlement of such claims was liable to ob-

jections; that the subject was important, and demanded consideration. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Clerk to procure 20.000 copies of Hickey's Constitution, at \$1.60 each. Mr. Jones opposed the purchase as extravagant. chase as extravagant.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

of the tariff.

Mr. Dix gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for improving New York harbor. Mr. Davis reported a bill for the relief of Roger Jones. Mr. Atchison gave notice of a bill making a donation of land for a railroad in Missouri.

Mr. Bell moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the relief of J. P. Baldwin. After discussion the motion prevailed.

Messers. Walker and King complained of the reporters for misrepresenting them when the bill was up before. Mr. Wescott defended the reporters.

BROAD GAUGE. Messengers were sent to Studington to obtain all the doctors. [Providence Transcript.]

PRAYERS FOR THE POPE. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says—We understand prayers are being offered up throughout the entire of Catholic Poliverance from enemies, we suppose, means in Hibernian prayers, restoration to absolute powers.

BROAD GAUGE. The Portland Advertiser

IN THE HOUSE. The Speaker laid before the House the petition of the electoral messengers for an increase of mileage.

The Senate bill increasing the mileage of messengers to 25 cents a mile was taken up, considered and passed.

The House voted to adjourn at 2 o'clock, as mark of respect to the memory of Daniel Gold.

a mark of respect to the memory of Daniel Gold, Assistant Clerk of the House, deceased.

The bill from the Senate, chartering the Alexandria Steamboat Company, was taken up. Mr. Jones of Tennessee offered an amendment making the stockholders liable, which was lost.

Mr. Jones urged the subject till 2 when the

Mr. Jones urged the subject till 2, when the House adjourned.

Mr. Jones urged the subject till 2, when the House adjourned.

FATHER AND SON. It is somewhat equious that Mayor Quincy the elder succeeded in establishing the Faneuil Hall Market, and that Mayor Quincy the vounger should make a report declaring it to be a menopoly! The great cause of complaint against the old Mayor Quincy—and one that lost him the election when he was last a candidate—was the expense to the city of building the Faneuil Hall Market. Some declared it would not be wanted for a hundred years; and one very practical gentleman thought that it might begin to pay in the course of fifty years, should the city continue to increase! Alas! how uncertain are all-human calculations! In about twenty-five years we find a son of its venerable founder declaring that it is not more than one-third enough market room for the wants of the city.

A NOVEL CASE. Col. Wilson Sunderlin, of Memphis, Tenn., recently died, leaving an estate of \$150,000. He had two sets of children, somewhat after the fashion of many Southern gentlemen, but in the clevenness of his heart he made them all share alike. A ne effort will be made to contest the will by some of the heirs.

STEAM COMMUNICATION IN "HE MEDITERRALNEAN. The British Oriental Steam Navigation Company have announced, that in consequence of the continued political disturbances in Italy, and the quarantine regulations in the Italian ports, they have discontinued the steam communication with that country.

Mass. Parket Mass Accounts for

THURSDAY, January 4th. | THE SOUTHERN CONSPIRACY. - The Wash-IN SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, ington correspondent of the New York Courier at immediately adjourned in order to allow the says of the proceedings of the Southern Committees on the returns of votes for Governmittees and or date of 31st ult.:—

mittee, under date of 514. Since that Mr. Calhoun has mason, of Boston, the speaker requested the Rev. Mr. Coggin of Tewksbury, to offer prayer, and that Tew Constitution of the Coggin of Tewksbury of the Coggin of Tewksbury. Several members who were not present yes-terday, appeared and were qualified.

Rev. Rollins H. Neale was elected Chaplain, having 159 out of 240 votes. meeting of this committee, to be held, probably, on Thesday. He proposes to enlarge upon the course of the Northern states and their judicial tribunals, in preventing the reclamation of fu-gitive slaves, upon the "aggression" committed through propositions in Congress, touching the question of slavery, in reference to the new tertories and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and upon a series of other "violations of the compact,"

Whether this address be accepted or rejected,

it will be submitted to the country, and an effort will be made to raily the South upon its basis. Mr. Calhoun is espable of framing a formidable document, even under the disadvantages of a bad

day next.

In the House, private bills were taken up. The bill in favor of paying the heirs of Antonio Pacheco, came up for consideration. Mr. Wilson spoke against the petition. Mr. Brown of Mississ-pi replied, and claimed that government had always recognized property in slaves. Mr. Burt followed, and an attempt to lay the subject on the table was negatived.

Mr. Vinton reported an appropriation bill for the Army and Military Academy at West Point. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Giddings commenced a speech against the Pacheco petition, but gave way on a motion for adjournment.

The House adjourned over till Tuesday.

Tuesday, for settling this distracting question, but they were all received with indifferent favor by those whose object and interest it is to promote against on California and New Mexico as state, according to the conditions upon which Michigan and Arkansas were received, was cidly entertained by Mr. Calhoun and others, and it may be said with truth, that they discountenanced every project of adjustment. The tempton of the whole, was not violent, but rather inclined to prudent and precautionary proceedings. Mr. Foote and Mr. Venable advocated immediate and decisive steps, but they failed to produce any decided only as the ravings of desperate demagogues.

Waster may be the conviction of the public mind concerning these developments it may be accorded to the conditions. Various suggestions were thrown out yester-

mind concerning these developments it may be assured that every step has been taken after In Senate to-day, the resolution offered at the beginning of the session, calling upon the President for a list of all treaties of reciprocal trade with foreign governments, was modified by Mr. Baldwin. It now instructs a select committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act conferring on the President power, by proclamation, to establish reciprocal trade with foreign governments in certain cases.

Aspinwall's contract for a railroad was reported by Mr. Jefferson Davis, and ordered to be printed. ported by Mr. Jefferson Davis, and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of John P. Baldwin was discussed at some length.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to make inquiry into the expediency of organizing a special Board of Commissioners to settle all claims against the United States, was agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE, the deficiencies in the last year's General Appropriation Bill came up for discussion, and an amendment was offered to allow he Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk, \$4 per

allow the Sergeont-at-Arms and Clerk, \$4 per day. The amendment was advocated by Messra. Vinton and Smith. Mr. Root moved a proviso limiting the Sergeant-at-Arms to one assistant. The bill finally passed, as amended. The Navy and Revolutionary Pension bills were taken up and referred.

The House then went into Committee of the The House then went into Committee of the State of th a continual series of westerely gales. Shanchored in Nantasket Roads last night, to ge a supply of coal, and came up to the city to

Captain Crabtree reports seeing yesterday morning, off Cape Cod, a bark well iced up.—
The H. has 300 tons of freight and thirty-two In Senare, to day, Mr. Dix presented a petition in favor of printing the Monroe papers, among the passengers. Among the passengers are a not praying that as appropriation be made for that purpose. Referred to the Library Combast purpose. Referred to the Library Combast purpose. The Hermann is at anchor off Long wharf. She has received no damage. Previous to her arrival up it was generally reported in the street that she had the cholera on board. The rumor

with foreign nations, was passed.

A joint resolution was submitted, granting three months extra pay to certain efficers and building the months extra pay to certain efficers and soldiers for service in Mexico. Referred to the and immediately went on board. Hull. He was the first to hear her signal gun, and immediately went on board. The H-rmann is a substantial looking craft,

and appears to have suffered but little in her almost a month's contest with the watery cle-ments. She will be taken into the Cunard dock this afternoon to load coal, and will probably sail for New York some time to morrow So says the Traveller of Thursday afternoon. Bedford Mercury of yesterday morning says that the dwelling house of Mr. David Wing, in West-port, near Hick's Bridge, was discovered to be

fire about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

and was entirely consumed. Mrs. Saily Wing, 61 years of age, and a boy 7 years old, named David W. Gifford, son of Richard S. and Abby David W. Gifford, son of Richard S. W. Gifford, perished in the flames. SAD ACCIDENT. On Monday evening last, In Senate to-day, Mr. Dix presented a petition in favor of a reduction of postage. Mr. Cameron presented petitions for a modification of the tariff.

Mr. Dix gave notice of his intention to bring

BROAD GAUGE. The Portland Advertiser

states that the broad gauge system works admir-ably in regard to snow, and that the trains upon the Montreal road have made four trips each day since the late snow storms, without being behind their time many minutes,

MARRIAGES.

the Continued political disturbances in the Italian ports, they have discontinued the steam communication with that country.

More Precious Metal. Accounts from Australia state that very rich mines of lead and silver have been discovered near Port Adelaide in that country.

In Marshfield, Hiram Pool, Esq., of South Abington, 3,124 per bl; small sales of Rye Flour at \$3,62 july,

In this city, Jan. 1, Hos. Peter C. Brooks, 82. 30th uit, Mrs Eliza Atherton, 50. 24 inst, Mr John L. Lethrop, son of the late Ed-

30th ult, of consumption, Mrs Sophia E. Chase of Otisfield, Me., 18 yrs 9 mos. 24th uit, Mr John Woodberry, 80.

30th ult, Sarah G., youngest daughter of S. P. soper, 10 yrs 10 mos; Mrs Catharine Scollay, 88; htt T. Sullivan, Esq., of Philadelphia, Counsellor at In Roxbury, 31st ult, Mr Humphrey Bicknell, 86 yrs

In Dorchester, 30th ult, of typhus fever, Miss Mary

In Charlestown, 23 mst, Captain Michael Doyle, 44, or many years an intelligent shipmaster of Boston. In Cambridgeport, Slat ult, Mrs Hannah Wilson, 82. In Dedham, 24 inst, Mr Joseph Guith, 54. In Providence, 31st ult, Professor Oliver Shaw, 70. In Brookfield, 28th ult, Simeon Draper, Eaq., 84. In Saco, 30th ult, Mrs Louisa L. wrie of Mr John Ierrill of Boston.

In East Bridgewater, Mrs Polly Brown, wife of Dadid Brown, Esq., 54. Mr. Thomas Gurane, 81.

In Berkshire, Vt., William C. Lewis, 15. He was killed instantly by the fall of a tree. In Emmettsburgh, Md., 24th ult, of rapid consumption, Miss Harriet T. Domest of Boston, 35. In Farmington, Me., 19th ult, Mr James M. Harnden, 37. He was at work in the woods but a few rods from his dwelling house, when by an accidental blow of an axe, the arteries of his leg were completely severed, causing almost instant death.

In New York, 3d inst, Benjamin F., son of Abraham Colby, Eeq., of Eaton, N. H., 24.

Is Ravenswood, L. I., 2d inst, Empline Wheeler, daughter of Lemuel Wells, United States Consul at St. Catharines, Brazil, in her 11th year.

In Alexandrin, La., 24th ult, Key Robert D. Davenport, or many years missionary at Siam from the Bar. t, for many years missionary at Siam

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending Dec. 29, S1. Males 34. Females 47.— Stillborn 6.

t Board. In Montreal, 25th ult, Mrs Sarah Ann Woodbury,

Causes-Consumption 12; searlet fever 19; lung do 5; pleurisy do 1; dropsy 2; do on brain 8; croup 5; infantie 6; palsy 1; child bed 3; accidental 2; whooping cough 1; old age 1; teething 1; inflammation of lungs 4; convulsions 2; tumor 1; marasmus 1; disease of bowels 1; disease of heart 1; drowned 1; influenza 1; pleurisy 2; scrofula 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. (For the week commencing Jan. 7.]

Bays of the Work.	Ric	an i	3	Sun Sets.		3	Mo	Lengt of Days				
(SUNDAY.	17	30) (4	44	1	(r	rea .	1	1	9	1
MONDAY.	7	30	11	4	45	1	4	53	1	1	9	3
TUESDAY.	17	30	11	4	46	1	1 6	1	1	1	9	3
WEDNESDAY.	7	29	11	4	47	- 1	7	7	1	1	9	1
THURSDAY.	1 7	24	î i	4	48	i	1 8	14	i	1	9	1
FRIDAY.	2	29	11	-	49	1	9	19	1		9	1
BATURBAY.	1 7	28	11	4	50	1	1 10	20	1	1	9	1

Review of the Markets. ASHES-The market remains without charge, and the stock continues limited. Small sales of Pots at 64c, and Pearls at 64c per lb, cash.

COAL—The season for imports from the Provinces is over; Sydney is held at \$6,73, and Pictou at 6,1236.25 per chaldron, each, with but few transactions; Anthracite continues in good cemand by retail at 5,50a.86 per ton, cash. at 5,50a 26 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The transactions since our last have been conflood rincipally to the wants of the trade; the sales couprise about 800 hags St. Domingo at 3\frac{3}{2}a 3\frac{3}{2}c 160 do do, for export, at 3\frac{3}{2}c, some parcels of Rio at 6c; 2000 bags Sumarta, to go out of the market at 6\frac{1}{2}c; Java, 8a9c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—There has been more inquiry within a few days; sales have been made to the trade at 8;c per lb, cash; the stock in the market is about 450 bales, and there are only 600a700 bales more to come in. LEATHER.—There is a good demand, and sales are making freely at full prices.

LIME.—Sales of Thomaston, by the cargo at 65c per

cask, cash.

METALS—There is an active demand for Taunton vellow sheathing Metal, at 18c; English sheathing Metal, at 18c; English sheathing Metal in moderate request at 17½c; sheathing Copper at 21c per to, 6 mos; not much doing in Iron; Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, is selling in lots, from store, at 23a24 per ton, 6 mos; 40 tons P. S. 1. Old Sable, sold at 890 per ton, long credit; Nails are in active demand for shipment to the South at 44a44c per 1b, 6 mos; the stock of Lead is quite small; some parcels are selling at 4,314, and one lot sold at 4,375 per 100 lbs, cash.

are selling at 4,314, and one lot sold at 4,375 per 100 lbs, cash.

MOLASSES—The stock is small and transactions are not very extensive; Cuba sweet is held at 19c; Trimidad at 21c, and Cienfuegos at 22.22b erg al, 6 mos; in distilling qualities, two cargoes of Cuba sour, comprising about 650 hlad, sold at 18c per gal, 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—For want of stock there has been nothing of con-squence doing in Pork, the market being almost bare, but supplies of new are daily expected; Beef has advanced, owing to the small quantity in the market, the whole stock not exceeding 1000 bls; Western mess is now held at \$13 per bl, 4 mos, with an upward tendency; \$13 cash has been offered and refused for 500 bls Western to arrive; no Eastern of consequence in the market; the stock of Lard is also much reduced; sales are making in bls at 7a8c, and in keg at 95 per bl, 4 mos; Buston Hams bring 9c per bl.

3000 bbs, pa t Western new, sold at \$4,994c per bl, 4 mos; Butter and Cheese are in steady demand an quoted rates.

TALLOW-Small sales of rendered at 84c per lb. WOOL.—There has been an increased demand since our last; considerable sales of domestic fleece and pulled at quoted rates.

[On Tuesday.]

[Ry Horatin Harris & Co.] Tea—19 Chests Hyon, matted, 20c per lb, 4 mos; Rice—25 casks, 5 sold, 3 jc per lb, cash; Mulasses—15 lhds New Orleans 21 a 21 a c per gal, ach. [On Thursday.]

(By John Tyler. Tea-30 half chests Young Hyson, 6e; 60 eatty bas do do, 14c per lb, cash; Beass-50 bls white, poor. 17c per bu; bl 20c; Beef-12 tierces mess, 59 25 per bl, cash; Pork-22 bis clear, \$13 25 per bl, cash;

Boston, Jan. 5. Flour—The demand for Flour has been fair, the receipts light and the market pretty firm; Genesee, good common brands, has been selling at 5,624a6,75; fancy brands ba6,50; Ohio, Michigan and Oswego 5.50; Ohio round houp 5,374; St. Louis 5,374 for common, and 6 £24.5,75 per bld for extracts. There is little inquiry for Southern; it is held at 5,50 per bl, 4 mos, at which price 300 bls sold yesterday. The market closes with a better feeling, and some holders are asking an advance of 125 con the above price; Corn Meal is in moderate demand at \$3a

In Marshfie'd, Hiram Pool, Esq., of South Abangton, to Miss Lydia K. Lewis of Marshfield.

In Fall River, 27th dit, Mr F. H. Lewis to Miss Sarah H. Durfee, daughtet of the late Matthew C. Durfee, Esq.

In Worcester, 31st ult, by Rev J. Jennings, Mr William Shepardson of this city, to Miss Maria E. Watcher of Keene, N. H.

Jao. I, by Rev Mr Dunbar, Mr Horace Gerry to Miss Sarah Jones.

3,12t per bl; small sales of Rye From the Grant of South Port of South Port

common to straight Genesee. 2d inst, Mr John L. Luthrop, son of the late Edard Lothrop, 21.

1st inst. Mrs Mary Jane, wife of Mr Hart Davenport, 6.

28th ult, Mrs Eliza Oliver, relict of the late Hub
28th ult, Mrs Eliza Oliver, relict of the late Hub-

Oats-sales of 1,000 bushels Northern at 38a41 ca

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, January 4. [Reported for the Ploughman,

About 500 Cattle at Market of all sorts. About 150 or which were Stores.

PRICES. An advance of about 25c per hundred we obtained upon Cattle of like quality,—highest sales to ticed were \$6,50—good \$6,25; and \$6.00 for god Northern Cattle. Sales were made as low at \$4,30 for the thinnest kind.

18 BEEF CATTLE unsold. STORE CATTLE were in less demand. Sales .

SHEEP. At Market, 1759 Sheep, most of then good: but a few sold. The most of them did not arrive, on account of the snow on the Railroad track, in the be sold. One Lot of Common Sheep, \$1,33, 1,50. Stall Fed, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00

id Brown, Esq., 54.

In Abingron, 27th ult, Mr Thomas Gurney, S1.

In West Boylston, 27th ult, Charles Francis, infant on of Stephen S. and Azuba Chamberlain.

In Worcever, 30th ult, Mrs Lucia Ann, wife of Mrcharles A. Chamberlin, 21; 31st, Mr Erastus Knowlon, 44; 31st, Mr Partick Henney, 35.

In Berkshire, Vt., William C. Lewis, 15. He was idled instantly by the fill of a trace of the ward Mondry and Mondry and Mondry Mondry and Mondry Mo set 1800 Beef Cattle, 500 Southern, remainder a State, 60 Cows and Calves, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, Beef Cattle—The attendance in the yards Mond was sparse, business restricted the past week by the bolidays. Prices have given way a little; fair average of market say at 6a8,50; few extra at \$9; 500 m sold.

Cows and Calves-There is nothing new to notice sales at \$24, 33, 48. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of Sheep at \$1,25, 3,75, 4,50. Lambs \$1a2,75. 500 unsold.

SALE OF STOCKS. [AT AUCTION BY STEPHEN BROWN & SONS.] On Wednesday.]

10n Wednesday.]
15 shares Eastern RR, N. H., par;
3 do do Mass., \$994 per sh,
5 do Boston and Lowell RR. (par 500.) 8\frac{3}{2}9 air.
25 do Fitchburg RR, new, 6\frac{2}{2} per et airv;
15 do Vermont Central RR, \$57\frac{7}{2} per sh;
25 do Portland, Saco and Portsmouth RR, \$8

share;
1 do Laconia Manuf Co, \$800;
\$1000 Norwich city, 6 per cent Bon 1, 974 per ct;
\$1000 United States 5 per ct, payable 1863, 95 pe

| THE BROKERS' BOARD
| 7 shares Vermont Central RR, 57%; |
| 15 do Grocera' Bank, 91; |
| 16 do United States Ins Co, 49%; |
| 30 do Western RR, 101%; |
| 5 do 800 do 800 d 101%; |
| 5 do Boston and Prov RR, 90; |
| 200 do East Boston Co, b 60 d 13; |
| 50 do do 12%; |
| 25 do 2 do State Bank, 57%; |
| 2 do Grate Bank, 57%; |
| 2 do Boston and Maine RR, 108%; |
| 2 do Eastern RR, 99%; |
| 3 do Grate Bank, 87%; |
| 4 do Eastern RR, 99%; |
| 5 do Eastern RR, 99%; |
| 6 do Eastern RR, 99%; |
| 7 do Grocera Bank, 87%; |
| 8 do Grate Bank, 87%; |
| 9 do Eastern RR, 89%; | A dreadful acci steamer Londonderry, be pool, by which seventy

2 do Eastern RR, 991 [On Thursday.] 24 shares State Bank, 573: do Boston and Worcester RR Eastern RR, 994; Boston and Majoe RR, 107‡a107‡; do Eastern RR, 994;
do Boston and Maioe RR, 1074;
do Northern 'RR, 894;
do Fall River RR, 844;
do Western RR, 1014,1014;
do Vermont Central RR, 574;
do do sol 104 674;
do East Boston Co, h 60 d 13;
do do 124;
do Reading RR, b 30 d 148;
do do 148;

sales comprise about S00 massales S1000 keading Railton.

FISH—There has been a moderate demand for Codish the past week; sales of two fares Grand Bank at \$2,064, and one do at 2,124 loose; small are a little firmer, and sell at \$1,75a1,79, loose, and 1,90a2 per qut, packed; Hake are scarce,—only one small lot sold, and that brought 1 33, per qut, loose; Mackerel are in moderate demand, and the market is hardly so firm; moderate demand, and the market is hardly so firm; sales of No 1 at 7,50; No 2 5,50; No 3 \$3 per lbl, cash.

There is some demand for shipment, and state of the past week cumbrace parcels of 350 bls ord in 32, 500 bls do, understood at 34; and 300 bls handsom and transactions and transactions and transactions [Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

Batter, lump, th 22@ 26	
Do. tub, 1 tb 15@ 29 thecse, new	Lard, best, P to . 846! Do. West'n, keg
milk, # tb 7.0. 8	P 10 87
Do. four meal. 4@ 6	Veal, & 1b 5@
Eggs, W dozen 28@ 30	Caives, whole 4@
Beef, fresh, th 6@ 14	Lamb, # lb 4@
Do. salted, P tb 80 10	Mutton, # 16 80
Do. amoked 12	Sheep, whole, th 5@
logs, whole 6@ 6;	Chickens. # 1b 10@ !
Pork, fresh, Pib 870 91	Turkeys, 1b 1060 . !
In. salted, # tb 80 10	Pigeons, W dog. 1 00@ 11
tame, Bos'n, ib 10	Geese, Mongl 100@ 15
VEGET	ABLES.
otatoes, P p'k	Oniona, doz bun 3725
Jo. ₩ pk	Beets, bushel
abages,n'w,at 50@ 75	Beans, W bush. 150@ 25
far. Squashes, ll 2@ 3	Pareley, Phox
urnipe, bushel 62@ 75	Lettuce, W doz
Radishes, dozen	Cucumbers.each
bunches, a	Spinach, bushel a
'eas, g'n, bush 3 0 00	Asparagus,bunch
st'ng Beans, pk a	Corn, W doz a
FR	UIT.
Strawberries,bx a	Cherries, quart a
ranberries, bu	Pears, # peck C
tainces, bush	Apples, dried, th 418 1

oo in Butter and Chease are in steady services. Butter and Chease are in steady services, but the transactions have been small; sales are making to the trade at \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\$; 100 casks at \$\frac{1}{2}\check{cash}\$.

Tub, best, \$\pi\$ ton.. \$\lfloor 0.. 10 | bage, \$\pi\$ seek, but the transactions have been small; sales are making to the trade at \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\$; 100 casks at \$\frac{1}{2}\check{cash}\$; \$\frac{ HIDES.

Ountry, per 100 ha...... 70 75 Frank, 100 fbs....... 70 75 норв. let sort, 1848, tb . 8@ .. 9 | 1848, let sort. LEATHER.

LIME. Thomaston, P 65.0 L'Etang, St. Geo co. white l'p. Do. lat quality.

SEEDS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCI MR. EDITOR,—At a me place, heid at the Town I Committee was choses to resulted for an Agricultural tee subarquently made theing the organization of the by the choice of the follow Warren Dewing, President Ous Sawyer, Vice Preside Sceptiary, Daniel Kimball

(For the Plot

Ous Sawyer, Vice Preside Secretary, Daniel Kimball W. Flagg, W. Pierce, W. Kingsbury, R. Ware, J. F bury, Directors. The object of the Socie ment of the town in its A correspondence and co-op-cieties, elsewhere establis-licited.

Needham, Dec. 30, 184 WILLIS'S BANK NOT

ished by T. Groom & Co. The state of the monimproving, and although it what is called easy, yet the find no great difficulty in given the state of the monimum and there is offering, with the exception acceptance from the Wements of Western produce, parcels from the Eastward of the Eaguer offering at this parcels from the Eastward of the paper offering at this the sort styled accommoda months' notes of corporathis character are met with Banking institutions, we he corporate security which in the market during the prates; some of the country great pre-sure, when their upon them largely, have a tomers with the use of the test of the large type and their test are walted on their out; or else valued on the out; or else valued on the files, with cashier's endors mitting to the strict rates for the present indicate considered as past; but

be considered as past; but that a season of plenty we in the position of the radic ularly in New England, we continued call for money have been obliged to stop times, will now go on, and ticipation of obtaining mon legal rates. This feature a the market close, for some would lay on deposit with would lay on deposit with ed as heretolore in discount in some way to increase the cial community. Merchan has had a dollar at communelity in the provenent; and such is prosecution, that money is channels to carry them on.

A fair quotation for more with broker's commission; with broker's commission;-upon available collateral. ons are constantly made but the anticipation of an a disposition to speculate, cre for the means, which enabl get twelve per cent., for hi

> steamer had on board and one hundred and fit America. Towards nig a heavy gale came on, a that the decks were clea grants were forced into a little more than 18 fee It was fitted for about ages, were crowded into the only aperture for ve a tarpaulin nailed over on her way, and it was en were aware that had been enacted di their feet. Out of the passengers who had been panion ladder a few hour

to have perished! There lay, in heaps, t and death, a spectacle heart. Captain Johnsto Lough Foyle, but it wa he could make up his quay at Derry. The co ander Johnstone, capt ander Johnstone, capta first mate, and Ninian, guilty of manslaughter, strongest terms their ab-conduct of the other sea out this unhappy transa GREAT ROBBERY! " broken open between S day morning and the followes of silver, \$500

\$200 to \$300 each; p \$3,415; package of seeign bills, about \$4.0 bills, (amount unknown, er, from Tieonic Bank. ONE THOUSAND D The Augusta Bank is of the new Hotel which block recently erected otel is unfinished and of the bank adjoins on the hotel, and is only brick wall one foot this green. The burglar fi knocked away the brick entrance to the vault. The plandered prope

celebrated patent gump ed by a key which mu fore the safe was put i nder had been rem locked again. In the hirg, a box containing a dropped outside, beside A more definite at above, makes the los specie, of which about ides foreign bills am belonging to the Augustalue unknown) belon

of most approved consti

Immigration. Ti New York, during the gens, an increase over years, 358,019. It is priiving at all the ports 000; the past year it 300,000. past year it FAST DRIVING OVER universal complaint upon the Neck, and the

of imports at the port \$88 400.060, which 1847. It is greater th CHEAP NEWSPAPE periment seems to hav Lendon Daily News is

mencement of the next New Reform party ha their regular organ, and 000 pounds in its treas

COMMERCE OF NEW

CAVAIGNAC. This of France intends to le soon as the new govern the new President designent of Algeria or the Alps.

lye Flour at \$3,621a3,75 ore have been small, ar meaning rethow that sells would bring 61c; a close there is none affoat have to pay an advance splenty; Northern sell 33c; Eastern 33a34c per per bu, cash.

P. M. Flour-3,000 bla

le Northern at 38a41 ca MARKET.

January 4. Ploughman. et of all sorts. Almut 150 dunt 25c per hundred was tality, highest sales no. 5,25, and 5600 for good e made as low as \$4,50

n less denignd. Sales at 50 Sheep, most of them nost of them did not arrive, ne Railroad track, in time p, \$1,33, 1,50, ,00, 4.50, 5,00. rket, and no salex except

ARKET, Jan. 2. At mar-Southern, remainder thin 4000 Sheep and Lamba, once in the yards Monday used the past week by the n way a little; fair aver; few catra at \$9; 500 m.

STOCKS, nes anown & sons.]

inesday.]
H., par;
tsv., \$194 per sh,
ll RR. (par 500.) \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{90 adv};
RR. (\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{per ct actv};
RR. \$5\frac{1}{2}\$\text{per sh};
and Portsmouth RR. \$93 0 per sh; 60 per ct; t Association, \$17250-10

. 2 in 3 per et adv; , 6 per et adv; sar; s Com., (par 50) § 494 pe 'o, \$800; cent Bon I, 97‡ per et; ct, payable 1862, 95 per et EERS' BOARD.]

1 RR, 578; 11; 14; 20, 494; 18; 20 d 1014; 1634; RR, 90; 5 60 d 13; 21; 10 d 121; 784; e RR, 1081;

ursday.] 95; v-ter RR, 1054; RR, 904; e RR, 107 a1074; 14: 844: 14:1014: 13:1014: 13:1014: 14:014: 15:014: 24. 0 d 143:

14%; mds, 1850, 564. MARKET, Jan. 1. (For Act quiet the past week; a four last, not refiled, at-have heard of no transac-stock on hand in the con-last year; Whale—Sales arcels of 350 bls ord at 35; 34; and 300 bls handsome a tile country 21,000 bls,

Do. West'n, th. . . 90. . 10 Lurd, best, 17 lb . . . 910. . 9 Do. West'n, keg st'n, keg 820.

† tb. 548.

whole. 448.

† th. 448.

whole. tb. 548.

whole. tb. 548.

s. pt. 1049. ABLES.
Ontons, doz bus .. 378... S

ie Quincy Market.] LARD, &c.

SE AND EGGS. EGETABLES.

Csicutta Cow.s. saited, each. ... 25.0 M Eastern pressed, # ton..... 10 50@11 0 Straw, 100 lbs. 60@.. 6

[For the Ploughman.]

shows entirely imaginative; and it must not be got the called easy, yet the mercantle commanity clair colled easy, yet the mercantle commanity clair colled easy, yet the mercantle commanity of the got of great of ficulty in getting their regular paper does a Bonk, and there is consequently but latte colled the poetry of a not very poetical major than the exception of the 60 and 90 days acceptance from the Wesk drawn against ship merch of Western produce, and occasionally small parce from the Eastward and this vicinity; most of the 20 per officing at this time in the street, is of the control of the

grants were forced into the fore cabin-a room pany, 37 1-2. a little more than 18 feet by 11.

It was fitted for about 40, and yet 150, of all ages, were crowded into it and the companion; the only aperture for ventilation was closed, and a tarpaulin nailed over it. The steamer went on her way, and it was not until morning that the seamen were aware of the awful tragedy int had been emetted during the night beneath their feet. Out of the one hundred and fifty passengers who had been driven down the companion ladder a few hours before, 72 were found to have perished!

A SLEIGH-RIDE ACROSS SUSPENSION BRIDGE. On Christmas moning last, Mr. Cfarles Ellett, Jr., the contractor of the asspension bridge at Niagara Falls, together with Mr. George Hamlin, drove across the bridge in a cutter, and remained to the aperiture of a perilous feat, thus to drive across that aptends on the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death, a spectacle to appal the stoutest heart. Captain Johnstone put has steamer into

art. Captain Johnstone put his steamer into to be a perilous feat, thus to drive across that appeals Psyle, but it was twelve hours before parently frail structure of iron wire suspended could make up his mind to pass up to the 230 feet above the boiling stream, at a rapid ay at Derry. The coroner's jury found Alexider Johnstone, captain, Richard Hughes, that he should have no hesitation in driving at mate, and Ninian, Crawford, second mate, into the massaughter, and expressed in the parties across with a coach and four, at the top of their appeals to the property of manufactures that abborrance of the interest of the second mate, and the property of the propert agest terms their abhorrence of the inhuman duct of the other seamen on board through-

The Augusta Bank is stuated in the basement the new Hutel which forms a part of a brick ck recently errected on Water street. The relia unfinished and unoccupied. The vault the bank adjoins one of the lower rooms of botel, and is only separated from it by a

The plundered property was confined in a safe of most approved construction, secured by Huli's celebrated patent guopowder lock. It was opened by a key which must have been prepared before the safe was put into the vault. When the plunder had been removed the safe was coolly blunder had been removed the safe was coolly locked again. In the hurry of leaving the building a box containing some \$500 in specie was dropped outside, beside some \$50 in scattered pieces.

A more definite statement than that given above, makes the loss of the bank \$21.562 in specie, of which about \$9,000 was silver, besides foreign bills amounting to about \$4.000, belonging to the Augusta Bank, and a package [value uuknowa] belonging to the Ticonic Bank [Augusta Age—Extra.]

Immigration. There arrived at the port of New York, during the year 1848, 191,909 passengers, an increase over 1847 of 25,799. In two years, 358,019. It is estimated that the number tribing at all the next in 1848 was about 230.—

FAST DRIVING OVER THE NECK. There is a postmaster.

Surface of the driving open the Neck, and the carelessness of the driving is loudly condemned. We learn that a lady was run over by a sleigh a couple of days ago, and had two of her ribs broken.

the new President designs to offer him the govern-ment of Algeria or the command of the army of the Algeria or the command of the army of the youth named McLaughlan. [Mail.

Louis Napoleon. The following remarks SEICULTURAL SOCIETY IN NEEDHAM, on the character and history of the new French

on the character and history of the new French President, are from an English publication:

In Editor,—At a meeting of farmers of this, head at the Town Hall in October last, a mitted was choses to report a plan and constituted was choses to report a plan and constituted was choses to report a plan and constituted was choses to report, and last eventure the againzation of the society was completed the againzation of the society was completed the againzation of the society was completed with the choice of the following officers, v.z., Colored Dewing, President, Messrs, John Bud and Sawyer, Vice Presidenty, E. K. Whitaker, Sawyer, Vice Presidenty, E. K. Whitaker, H. Whitaker, Sawyer, Vice President, Messrs, I. M. Stedman, W. A. He officed to show that, by inevitable consetured to the conseture of the moral elements which Scott's He offered to show that, by inevitable consebegs. W. Pierce, W. M. Stedman, W. Asgravy, R. Ware, J. Fuller, Jr. and T. KinesDirectors.

adject of the Society being the improveadject of the two in its Agricultural interests, a

spendence and co-operation with similar sos, elsewhere established, is respectfully sos, elsewhere established, is respectfully sobeen violently lifted out of the region of com-mon life, into that of romance. Were he even weaker than he is supposed to be, he would still Willie's Bask Note List for January, published by T. Groom & Co., says:—

"The state of the money market is gradually marriving, and although it is very far from being marriving, and although it is very far from being what is called easy, yet the mercantile community find no great difficulty in getting their regular paper land, and there is consequently but till nation has settled and centred.

New York Money Market. We learn from the Express, that the speculative feeling in stocks has, in a great measure, subsided, and a decline of one half to one per cent been submitted to. Money continues abundant, and the supply of paper small. For good paper not more than 7 per cent is obtained, and loans on call are made at 6 per cent. Treasury Notes are 108: U. S. Sixes of 1867, 108 1-2; Long Island Railroad, 23. Reading, 28 1-2, New Haven and Hartford, 104 1-2: Canton Comthat the decks were cleared, and the poor emi- Haven and Hartford, 104 I-2; Canton Com-

Captain Johnstone put his steamer into to be a perilous feat, thus to drive across that ap-

GREAT ROBBERY! The Augusta Bank was broken open between Saturday night and Monday morning and the following taken: 13 square bases of silver, \$500 each; 6 bags of silver, \$200 to \$300 each; 9 backage, or bag of gold, 13,415; package of sovereigns, \$5,000; forgabills, about \$4,000; package of foreign Mr. Brooks was the father in-law of wo

about \$4,000; package of foreign und unknown, directed to J. C. Brew-leonic Bank.

Wolves. The Cornwall (N. S.) Chronicle says that a woman was lately devoured, in the President of the bank offers a reward of woods, near that place, by wolves. She had been to the house of a neighbor, about a mile

the bath adjoins one of the lower rooms of the botel, and is only separated from it by a legislation of this wall is comparatively attorney delivered his speech for the Commonwealth. Chief Justice Shaw commenced his wealth. Chief Justice Shaw commenced his charge to the jury about four o clock, and the case went to the jury in the evening. The plundered property was confined in a safe most approved construction, secured by Hull's

A NEW POST OFFICE has been established at Ballard Vale, and William Calder appointed

Commence of New York. The total value of imputs at the port of New York in 1848 was \$88 400.060, which is \$6 635.297 less than in 1847. It is greater than ever before with the exception of that year and of 1839, 1836, and 1835.

Police Court. Theft of a Pur Robe. James McLellan was arrested yesterday by officer Payne, charged with stealing a fur robe valued at \$20, from the sleigh of Mr. Jonathan Ellis, at Cambridge, on Monday evening. McLellan was endeavoring to sell the robe in the city, when arrested. He was committed for trial at the Municipal Court in default of bail in \$100.

when arrested. He was committed for trial at the Municipal Court in default of bail in \$100. Domestic Jars. Peter Smith was up on complement of the next session of Parliament. The New Reform party have adopted this journal as their regular organ, and have placed a fund of 25, and the parties live in Cove street, have been married about four years, and have two children. The CAVAIGNAC. This ex-chief of the government of France intends to leave Paris for the South as soon as the new government is installed. It is said the new President designs to offer him the government of Alexander Alex

DEACON JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Died, in West Roxbury, very suddenly, on the 27th ult., Dencon Joseph Arnold, aged 72 years.

A genial and a good old man has passed away—old in years but young in feeling. Seventy winters had whitened his locks, but no frost had come near his heart. His feelings and sympathies were as fresh and buoyant, as in the spring-time of his life. Habitually cheerful in his temper, and strictly conscientious about the right, benevolent in his nature, and ever wearing a benignant countenance, he was a beautiful example to the community in which

ever wearing a benignant countenance, he was a beautiful example to the community in which he lived, of a healthy and a happy Christian.

His life will be a cherished memory to all who knew him; and to his more immediate family and friends, his name will ever be bright with the "beauty of holiness." We had known him the "beauty of holiness." We had known him to tall little while, but we had learned to love him, and we feel, with many mourners, that a very pleasant light has gone out, in the that a very pleasant light has gone out, in the death of this rare old man. [Chr. Register.

system, after which Deacon Moses Grant, in behalf of the company, handed him a very elegant eilver pitcher and tray, accompanied with resolutions of the highest respect and gratitude for his services. He replied, in substance-

Gentlemen,—I am most deeply impressed with the honor you have done me in this visit. I was called upon during my administration to decide a question, on which there is a great difference of opinion—on which men of equally favorable dispositions towards the cause of temperance, may justly and fairly disagree.

After due examination, I had no doubt as to the course it was my duty to pursue. Had it been my last official act—the last vote in which my voice could be heard—I should have given it, without hesitation, as I did. Owing to a division in the Board of Alderinen, the decision rested on my individual voie. I was happy to assume the responsibility, and I have never, for one moment since, seen reason to regret my course.

Since that time, I have endeavored to be consistent in my conduct. I was never what is technically called a tectotaller; but as by my voie I had done what I could to deprive others of the use of intoxicating liquors, I have neither wood them meanly new, Wash House, two Barns, one of the meanly new, Wash House, two Barns, one of the meanly new, Wash House, Hug House, Ac. A good aquedact conducts water to the House and Barnyard.

Terms moderate in my conduct. I was never what is technically called a tectotaller; but as by my vote I had done what I could to deprive others of the use of intoxicating liquors, I have neither to the such course.

technically called a tectotaller; but as by my vate I had done what I could to deprive others of the use of intoxicating liquors, I have neither used them myself nor offered them to others.

As to the future, I must reserve my right to act as an independent citizen in the manner my best judgement may dictate, in the circumstances in which I may be placed.

I trust I shall slways be a friend and supporter of the noble cause in which you are engaged, by all the means which I may conscientiously believe most favorable to its progress.

The course I considered it my duty to pursue, exposed me to great obloquy. I bore it in silence, and left the question, without argument or self-justification, to the decision of my fellower intensity. The course I considered by the intelligent and the most grateful sense of the honor, this elegant and veluable testimeny of your approval.

Next to the approbation of conscience, that of

The Manufage Form, occluded, in Agriculture of the manner on programment of the service of the sold occurs which all saveys he a friend and supported of its service. Sold of the service of the sold occurs of the service occurs the service of the sold occurs which are not according to the service of the sold occurs which are not occurs to the service of the sold occurs in which a support occurs of the service occurs occurs on the service occurs oc

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM. The Mississippi Free Trader says;—

"Two handred and fifty thousand men cannot always hold in servile bondage three millions of rational human beings. The elevation of the race and mistaken selfishness of the few, who lord it over the many; but the triumph of right and justice over wrong and injustice, is certain at the end."

The Platte Argus, in Missouri, says:

"We trust that the first act of the Missouri Leg"We trust that the first act of the Missouri Leg"The Platte Argus, in Missouri, says:

"We trust that the first act of the Missouri Leg"The Platte Argus, in Missouri, says:

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"We trust that the first act of the Missouri Leg"We trust that the first act of the Missouri Leg"We trust that the first act of the Missouri Leg"We trust that the first act of the Missouri Leg"The Platte Argus, in Missouri, says:

"The Copartinership herectofore evisting between the said fire with say, by mutual consent, di

CHOLERA. Accounts from New Orleans are Chilkra. Accounts from New Orleans state to the 2d inst. One hundred and sixty-six deaths from Asiatic cholera had taken place during 48 hours. The disease was thought to be decreasing, the alarm was subsiding, and many citizens were returning home.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3-9 P. M. The cases and deaths by cholera in this city have been mostly con-fined to strangers landed here by the steamboats. The reports of the prevalence of the cholera on board the steamboats are all fully confirmed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oxen for Sale. A Stout and hardy take of working oven may be he by applying to W. BUCKHINSTER, at his farm framingham, as the owner has no work for them the

Wanted.

A N experienced Man, with a small Family, to carry on a Farm about 25 miles from Boaton.

A person of industrious and steady habits who is acquainted with Farming and the management of Fruit Trees, may hear of a situation by applying, in writing, at this Office, giving his references, directed to "Middlesex." 4t

Notice to the Public.

Notice.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk ss. Probate Office, January 2, A. D., 1849 TEMPERANCE TESTIMONIAL TO MAYOR

QUINCY. On Monday evening, some of the members of the Massachusetts Temperance

Society and other citizens of Boston, called upon Ex Mayor Quincy, when an Address was delivered by Dr. John C. Warren, complimenting Mr. Quincy for his vote against the license system, after which Deacon Moses Grant, in

Farm to Let,



ant silver pitcher and tray, accompanied with esolutions of the highest respect and gratitude or his services. He replied, in substance—

Gentlemen,—I am most deeply impressed if the bonor, you have done me in this visit.

Possession given immediately, if want-

Farm for Sale.









N. H. LEGISLATURE ON THE SLAVE TRAFFIC. The following resolution was passed unanimously in the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, on Wednesday 27th ult.

Resolved, That we approve of the vote of our Representatives in Congress upon the slave traffic in Columbia, and request their concurrence in all such just and constitutional legislation as may be necessary to prevent all traffic in slaves therein.

The total number of persons taken into custody by the Night Watch during the year 1848, was 11.178, exclusive of the great number assisted to their homes. Of the 11.178 ariested, 5.130 were for drunkenness. This number does not include those classed as common drunkards.

Croussa. Accounts from New Colesses.

To the Honorable Samuel P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Prebag, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commen wellth of Massachusetts.— The petition of David Batchelder, of Rending, in said County, Yeoman, Administrator of the estate of Emer-son Gould, late of Rending, in said county of Middlesex, Cordwainer, doceased, intestate.

son Gould, late of Reading, in said county of Middlesex, Condwainer, deceased, intestate, Condwainer, deceased, intestate, Condwainer, deceased, intestate, Condwainer, deceased, intestate, Condwainer, Condwaine said deceased, as will raise the sum of three hundred, thirty five dollars and eight cents, for the payment of his jus debts and charges of Administration. DAVID BATCHELDER.

Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the mineteenth day of December, A. D., 1848. Upon the petition aforesaid, this day preferred by the above names David Batchelder, Ordered, that the said David Batchelder notify all persons interested therein. to whore names David Batchelder, Ordered, that the said David Batchelder, only all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and fer said County, on the second Tuesday of January next, by publication of the foregoing petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be three days at least before the said second Tuesday of January, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return, under oath, of his doings herein, unto said Coart.

B. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.

Copy Attest,

lasac Fiake, Register.

Executor's Notice.

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS my wife, Mary LITTLEFIELD, has left my bed and board and has gone to the State of Massachusetts, I hereby forbid all persons to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will play no debts of her contracting.

ROWELL LITTLEFIELD.

York, Me., Jan. 6.

**State Of Massachusetts, I hereby forbid all persons to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will play no debts of her contracting.

ROWELL LITTLEFIELD.

Tork, Me., Jan. 6.

**State Of Massachusetts, I hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Abigail Blackman, late of Canton, in the Canton, in the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Abigail Blackman, late of Canton, in the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Abigail Blackman, late of Canton, in the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Abigail Blackman, late of Canton, in the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Abigail Blackman, late of Canton, in the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Abigail Blackman, late of Canton, in the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will of Abigail Blackman, late of Canton, in the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the Will play appointed Executor of the Will appoint appointed Executor of the Will play appointed Executor of the Will appoint appointed Executor of the

Hay, Straw and Cornstalk Cutter.

PRICES FROM 3 TO 30 DOLLARS. PRICES FROM 3 TO 30 DOLLARS.

28 SIZES AND PATTERNS,

TH SPIRAL an CTRAIGHT KNIVES, as may be preferred.

The recent introduction of a new article in the manufacture of the rolls, a aliast which the halves cut, is found to be a most amportant improvement, it having been thoroughly tested by stable keepers in Boston and vicinity, and belie, less affected by the weather, and wearing less upon the edge of the kulves, than the material beretofore used.

come before them.

By order of the Directors,

RUFUS F. BREWER, Clerk.

Framingham, Dec. 20th, 1848.

3t dec23

A. MARSH.

heap for cash. Southboro', Dec. 18, 1848. 3t dec23

A Farm in Bradford,



Learning to Act. Mories for my Young Friends. A Week Happily Spent. Shoes of Fortune. Uncle Sam.—Alfred in India. Trath and Trust. Lillies from Lebanon. Sayings and Doings. Home Story Book. The Gift Book. Evenings at Home. Cecil and Dog. Philosophy in Sport. Tales from History. Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare. Old Man's Home. Lives of Fran. Franklin, and Washigston. Book of Animals. Wat's Divine Songs. Uncle John's Faucy Picture Books, &c., &c., with every variety of Books for Children, old and young.

Also, English Editions, Illustrated, of Sandford and Merton, Plates, Aiken & Barbaulés. Evenings at Home. Plates. Visit to Beechwood Farm. Nursery Rhymes.—Good Natured Bear. Instructive Biography, 3 volumes. Stories from Herrodotus. Five Tales of Old Times. Book of Nursery Rhymes. Hymns and Schetches in Verse. Uncle Phillip's Conversations with children about Tools and Trades, Sacred History. Darton's Holiday Library. How to Spend a Week Happily. Wonderful Stories.—Popular Tales and Legends. Baw's Adventures. Book of Legends. Pratt's Catechism of Butany. Tales of Old Times. Ever Boy's Book. Young England's Little Library. Sports and Recreations for Youth, &c., &c., with all new and approved American Publications for the Young, for Sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134, Washington, opposite School St.

Annuals and Elegant Gift Books.

NOR sale by WM. D. TICKNOR & CO.,—The Women of The Bible, edited by Rev. Dr. Wa'nwright, fins illustrations and beautifully bound. Lays of the Western World, illuminated by Mapleson, ol, 4to. The Leaflets of Memory for 1819, superbly illustrate of bound, I vol. The Gem of the Season, with elegant illustrations, I vol. Read's Female Poets of America, with Portraits, 1 vol.

No.

The Opal, for 1845, edited by Mrs. Hale.
Washington Irving's Sketch Book, illustrated and boun
in morocco—and a targe assortment of Annuals and Gi
Books elegantly illustrated and bound, and for sale at th
owest prices.

dec3)

185 Washington st.

Middleser ss. To the Heins at Law and others interested in the cetate of Issue Gibbs, late of Framingham, in said County, Gentlemen, deceased. Greeting WHEREAS, a certain insurament, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by Albert Galiatin Gibbs, the Executor therein smed. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cumbridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, either far or against the sause. And the said A. G. Gibbs, is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said cetate, living within twenty miles of said Court ten days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication thereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman printed the Boston, three wegas successively the fast publication. Dated at Cambridge, this twenty miles of persons the days of Feast before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge, this twenty the persons the fast publication of the court o Middleser ss. To the Heirs at Law and other

Administrator's Notice. OTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has be

duly appointed Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed, of the Goods and Exter of the Goods of the Goods

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and Es late of Randolph, in the county of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons innerted. uired to exhibit the same, and all persons innebted the to make payment to JAMES WEST, Adm?
North Bridgewater, 12th month, 30th. *3w

Ground Bone for Manure,

The same of Swine, crossed with the Service of Swine, crossed with the Middle of Sw



Premium Hay Cutters

OF all sizes and at low prices. Important improve-ments have been made in the construction of these Machines; the knives are straight, confined by a simple cap, and placed in such a manner upon the cylinder, that they perform the work with great rapidity. The rollers are made of the best of raw hide, which has proved after long experience to be the best material because it is the most

ble, less affected by the weather, and wearing less upon the edge of the knives, than the material beretofore the edge of the knives, than the material beretofore the edge of the knives, than the material beretofore the edge of the knives, than the material beretofore the edge of the knives between the edge of the subscribers, includes all the different kinds of Hay Cutters in the market, but those which have been manufactured particularly for their own sales are put together and finished in a superior mann. Farmers, Stable Keepers and Dealers, who may wish to purchase the best Hay Cutters, are invited to examine the stock for sale at a C K S T O N E S T R E E T nov 18.

Framing h Im Branch Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Framingham Branch Railroad Company, will be held on Wednesday, January the tenth, 1848, at the Town Hall, Framingham, ht one o'clock, in the afternoon, for the choice of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

By order of the Directors,

A Bargain Offered.

Any respectable aged comple or single person, having a small Real Estate, situated in or near some pleasant Village, that they would like to dispose of for the purpose of securing a life maintenance, can hear of good opportunity by application at this Office, or by letter, post-paid, addressed to "Farmer," care of the Publishers of this paper.

For Sale,

A FARM, situated in the Southerly part of southborough, lying on both sides of the Main Road leading from Southborough centre, and Fay will a to Hopking a good view of the same and the Rail Road for a considerable distance, from the buildings and most of the land, and haif a mile from the Public School.

For Sale,

For Sale,

A FARM, situated in the Southerly part of Southborough centre, and Fay will a Road Depot, having a good view of the same and the Rail Road for a considerable distance, from the buildings and more of the Public School.

Said Farm contains 65 acres of apperior Land, under good cultivation, in lots fenced throughout with good stone wall, suitably divided into mowing, pasture, or charding, and woodland—with a two story. House, 38 by 38 feet, and an L., 14 by 12 feet, so farming purposes, and stone wall, suitably divided into mowing, pasture, or who fines of Eyers Carringes to and from said Rail Road, pass the house daily.

Said Farm is well adapted for farming purposes, and would be a very desirable location for a country residence for a person doing business in felt you flexion.

For further information, apply to Sulfiran Fay, Eaq., of South-orough, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

Parm for Sale,

Farm for Sale.

A Farm containing about 47 Acres situation to huild near the cevire of the town, mills and mechanics, will do well to call and examine said place. It lies on an Express Route to the Railroad.

Farm containing about 47 Acres situation for a country residence for a person doing business in felting the promotes and country residence for a person doing business in felting the promotes and country residence for

A Farm containing about 47 Acres situated in Bedford on the road from Bedford the Concord. There are 12 Acres of young the Woods, the remainder is divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Tillage and fenced with a good two story House and Barn, with Cellar under the same. Carriage-House and Bed, &c. It is very pleasantly situated, is the best of land, and is well applied with Fruit Fruit.
From further particulars inquire of MATHER HAY-WARD, Elm Street, Cambridgeport, N. O. READ, near the premises, or of the subscriber, Prescott street, Lowell. dec?

George G. Smith, Pres.
HENRY N. HOOPER, Vice. Pres.
John Kuhn, Sec." Extract from the Report of the Mass. General Hospital "Dr. Morton, in 1846, discovered the facts before uknown, that Ether would prevent pain in Surgical Operations. He first established these facts by numer our operations on Teeth. eopos p30 dec9

Wm. J. Reynolds & Co, HAVE removed from No. 20 to 21 Cornhill, and has no hand a comolete assortment of all the Schools in general use, which, together with a large varies of Stationery and Blank Books are offered to Bookselles (Country Merchauts, and all who buy to sell again, at the

"The Timbrel," a new collection of Sacrel Music f hurches, Choirs, Congregations, and the Family Circly B. F. Baker and I. B. Woodbury. 8t nov18

Cows and Milk Route for Sale.

TWIN excellent Cows and a prefitable Milk Route which is taken from fifteen to twenty gallous milk day, with Cause, Horse and Carriage, will be noted as a le price. The Cows are of the best quality having been bected from a large anomer which the cowner has had, e pecially for his own use. They give at the present time from eight to fourteen quarts a day, each.

The customers are all near together and pay prompt every month, or quarterly at 5 cents per quart. The own is about to chauge his business and wishes to sell immer ately. The name of the owner may be had on applicating at this Odice.

Writing, Book-keeping, &c. COMER'S INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM,

REMOVED from State street to the elegant and co-modious chambers,

NO. 139 WASHINGTON STREET, (corner of School street,) is open day and evening for pritical instruction in all the requisites of a Merchant's cle 37 No Class System. Students aided in procuring suble employment. able employment.

T Two alternoons and evenings of each week devot
to imparting to FEMALES a correct knowledge of Bokeeping and Home-keeping Accounts, &c.
Books posted, &c. Complicated Accounts adjusted, &
bitrations attended, Copying, and all kinds of busin
writing executed with fidelity and despatch.

NAVIGATION. This department is under the charge of a practical Ns igator, a Professor of Nautical Science (of It years expense) in the U.S. Navy. The use of Instruments, Lui Observations, Great Circle Saling, Sumner's Method, a very branch necessary for an accomplished navigation of the County of the County

500 English Bibles-50 cts. each OXFORD Edition, at the low price of 50 cts. One volume, limo, good type, in neat embosed mororic binding, gilt edge, same as sold last vest for one dellar. Imported and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., Washington, opposite School st.

English Suffolk Pigs.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES LADIES' EXCHANGE.

Geo. W. Warren & Co.

RESPECTFULLY announce, that on account of the Hard Times, the Value of Money, and the Late Arrival of a large amount of Goods by the Steamer United States, which should have been received and sold in September, they closed their Store, Nov. 16th,

LIBERAL REDUCTION FORMER PRICES! Discount that should draw Customers from ALL PARTS OF NEW ENGLAND to their GREAT SALE

\$220,000 WORTH OF Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS!!

In this stock will be found a complete assortment of every article in the line, from "factory" COTTONS, CHEAP PRINTS, to the most desirable styles of Shawls, Silk Goods, Cloaks, MERINOS, AND OTHER CLOAK MATERIALS,

Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Housekeeping Articles, LINEN GOODS, &C., &C., and too large a variety of cash to give in detail. A personal examination of prices will convince all that we have in mind the pledge we gave on opening this establishment, that 'the prices affixed to our Goods shall ALWAYS BE AS LOW as they can be bought under any circumstances, and no variation from the prices asked."

GEORGE W. WARREN & CO., 192 Washington St.



NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE, Pierce's Patent, manufactured by Johnson & Cox, Troy, N. Y.
The sforesaid Patent having been fully established by The additions of the Uncut Gourt of the United States at Relationship of the Circuit Gourt of the United States at Relationship of the Circuit Court of the United States at Relationship of the Circuit Court of the United States at Relationship of the Circuit Court of the United States at Relationship of the Circuit Court of the United States and Court of Circuit Court of the Circuit Court of the Circuit Troy, N. Y., July let. 1848.

THE AMERICAN

AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE. AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE.

If this is not the best stove in use, why so many attempts to infringe upon it? This suit washrought to sustain the Patent, and to stop the infrangements; and after a most thorough legal investigation, these rights were promptly decided, fally sustaining this patent.

More than Ten Tanasand of these Moves are now in use The teatinous of this multitude, the past year, establishes the fact beyond a doubt, that there is more good and useful qualities combined in the Stove than ever was, or probably ever will be found in any other Stove. The fire-brick oven top, is of great value in equalizing the heat around the oven, absorbing the steam, causing the bread, &c. to rise, and boke light ord quick;—and giving bread, puddings, meats, &c., that flavor of the house brick oven. The kitchen, for coasting in front, is complete. The summer arrangement for broading, frying, buding, heating of irons, &c. is ad utrable. The great economy in fact, as sufficiently in the stove, is the cause of its universal admiration.

For sale, while-sile and of the date of the stove, Range and Hot Air Ventilating Farnace Establishment, Nos. 51 and 53 Blackstone street, Boston.

GARDNER CHILSON.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS RICH AND FASHIONABLE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Gentlemen's Dress Garments.

CORNER OF ELM AND HANOVER STREETS. MAVE received direct from the Manufacturers a choice and well selected Stock of Goo to, advanted to the approaching season, revealeding of BROADCLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY OF COLOR. Plein and Twilled Pilot and Beaver Cloths. Tweetels, Jahnecetts, Erminetts, Fanand Beaver Cloths. Tweeds, Jack mercuts, Erminetts, Fan-ty and Plain Dosskins and Cassimeres. RICH FANCY VELVETS, Satin, Cashmere, Thibet, TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT STYLES, the heavity of which cannot be excelled. Heavy boiled and instred Stime—a very superior article. Rich Fancy SCARPS and CRAVATS, NECKTISE, SHIRTS, Under Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Gloves, Hustery, &c., &c.

CALROW & COMPANY.

UPWARDS OF 200 READY MADE GAR-MENTS, shed at this Establishment during the OVERCOATS, SACKS, FROCK. AND DRESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,

n every variety of style, and of superior workmanship. Ready Made Clothing sold at this establishment varianted equal to custom work, and at prices that w Ready Made Clothing soul at the seisoinament in warmaxine equation control work, and at prices that will connecte with the numerous ordinary establishments the the city, who arsin the labil of ADVERTINIO at one price, and selling at mother. The reputation of this Establishment for the last Ten Years, is alone a guarantee for superior workmanship and FAIR DEALING.

STRANGERS are particularly invited to examine our stock previous to making their purchases, as we are agreemined to offer such inducements as will be acceptable to the most taxi-dious and economical—for proof of our assertion call on

CORNER OF ELM & HANOVER STS. The largest, best, and cheapest DICTIONARY,

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in the English Language, is, confes WEBSTER'S,

nd for sale by all Booksellers. August, 1848. tf JOHN VARLEY,

MACHINE MAKER,

See, childhood, youth, and manhood pass, And age, with forcowed brow: Time was—time shall be—but alas! Where, where in time is now

No present hour is found The past, the future, fill the range Of time's uncensing round.

Where then is now? In realms above. In regions of eternal love.

Then, pilgrim, let thy joys and fears On time no longer lean; But henceforth all thy hopes and fears

To God let grateful accents rise. So all the bliss that time denies. Eternity shall give.

PURER THAN SNOW. "Purer than snow, Is a girl I know, Her beart is light, Ah! who do you think she can be?

"I know very well, But I never shall tell. "I would spail all the fun, you see: Her eye is blue,

And her lip like dew, And red as a mulberry. "Mild as a dove,

Is a girl I love; Mild as a dove is she, And dearer too, Than ten like you-Ah! who do you think she can be !"

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Family who never had Bad Neigh bars.

"So you have bought the pleasant farm where Mr. Dalten used to live," said Mrs. Emory to Mrs. Aosen. "It is a pretty place, but after all I shall not envy you, for there will be the Watsons right under your elbow, and worse neigh-bors you never found. Watson you know spends all he can get for liquor, and his wife is httle better than houself; indeed, some say if the was the woman she should be, her husband would be a better man. And there are the children, the pesis of the whole neighborhood— brought up to belieness and mischief, they bid fair to perpetuate their parents' character."
"Poor children!" said Mrs. Austin mourifully.

"What better can you expect of them than that they will perpetuate their parents' characters, unless there be a redceining influence cast around them. Their poor mother has much to harden her heart. She was an orphan cast out on the world in inlancy. Her heart never unfolded the buds of its affections beneath the genial smiles of paren'al love. Every thing in her that was good was checked and blasted by the cyclicides cost that surround her. How can evil influences that surround her. How can we expect one to be good and kind, who never knew what kindless was herself. We do not know, Mrs. Emory, what we should have been

if our fate had been like here."

"True," replied Mrs. Emery, "but it does seem as if she might know enough to let her aeighbors' property alone; you know they say the will steel."

"She does not know that she ought not to steal. But you and I ought to thank heaven, that strong as we think our principles to be, they have not yet been tried by temptations like hers.
We do not know what it is to be hungry and cold, and to see our little ones shivering about as, while our neighbors have enough and to "Very well," said Mrs. Emory, rather indig-

them of the evil that surrounds their path-no kind hand is extended to raise them up when are falling; but they are often repelled with aversion and contempt by those who pro-fess to be Christians and Philanthropists."

"You have singular notions, Mrs. Austin, spoined her friend. "For myself, I must con fess, I cannot help feeling an aversion for such wishing them as far off as possible. and Mrs. Austin took possession of their new home. They were humble, unpretending per ple, but they were christians, and they had learn d to believe it their duty to imitate the example of their master who came to seek and save that They were not among thos

whose sympathies are inactive, when excited

by the miseries which pass before their eyes.

They have entered upon a sphere which was to give a trial to their patience, and an opportubity for the exercise of their christian lence. As soon as they were settled, Mrs. Austin called on the Watsons. It was not with-out a feeling of loathing that she entered their ruinous hovel, but she was resolved to become acquainted with them, and if possible to do them good. The children, poor little dirty half naked creatures, ran away to hide when she entered, Watson with a look of surprise rose up and offered her a broken chair.

"We have just come into the place," she said, "and I am anxious to become acquainted with my neighbors, and have taken the liberty to

"I am much obligea," said Mrs. Watson, people seldom take so much notice of us. Mrs. Austin kindly inquired respecting he health and touch that the poer woman was far from being well. The children began to creep She displayed a handful of apples which she took from her pocket and they so She gave each an apple and patted their curly heads with kind and tle words. The little creatures looked wildly her as if anable to comprehend the cause of such

When the kind lady rose to depart, she asked Mrs. Watson to let Mary, a child of seven years secompany her home, that she might send back with some medicine. The child sprang forward with a cry of pleasure and placing her hand in Mrs. Austin's, looked affectionately in her face; then starting back she looked at her mother, who she remembered had not given her consent. Mrs. W. told her she might go, but promitted her a whipping if she was not back soon.

changed."

"To be sure," replied Austin thoughtfully, "I believe there has been no magic employthe has a good trade, and was once considered the best workman in town but he has become so intemperate that none will employ him. I don't know what supports his family—they must often be in wretched destitution."

"Well," said Mrs. An smiling. "We have given them little except kind words, and a good deal of kind advice."

"Well," said Mrs. Emory, "you never had be in wretched destitution indeed!" exclaimed his wife. And now I think how we can help watsons." [Dover Morning Star.

them. Employ him, and perhaps by keeping him away from temptstions, and encouraging him, we may help him to break off his brutal "That is a good idea, Jane, and I will see

him to-morrow, and try to engage him."

The next morning the Watsons were not a little surprised to see Mr. Austin enter their dwelling. His heart grew sick at the prospect of sin and misery around. The shivering children were eagerly pressing round a table on which there was no food except a few potatoes. The father was standing at the shelf preparing his moining potations, and Mrs. W. with uncombed hair, and dirty face, stood in a menacing attitude, upbraiding him with loud and angry words.

In the way of 1812, it will be recollected that

Good morning, Mr. Watson," said he.

"Very well," said Mrs. Emory, rather indignantly, "we shall see how you like to have
your clothes line and your fruit trees robbed every now and then."

"That will be very unpleasant if it occurs,"

"But I believe that society is guity for a great deal of the mischief it
suffers from such persons. They are educated in poverty and vice. No smile of love falls on their cheerless childhood—no kind voice warns drunkenness and blasphemy. Yet to Mrs. Aus.

Would you like to keep it?" said the lady.

school, and their mother, with renewed health and courage, sat about cleaning the cottage.

wore before. But the work was at last done, and paid for ; and poor Watson's heart sunk within him as he for his skill and courage, by the commander-inoft the house. His appetite had been checked chief. Every body knows the battle of New and he tasted the delights of industry; he felt Orleans—I need not detail it. After the sieto-

sat by his fireside the evening after he finished his work, when a gentleman entered and re-spectfully inquited if he was Mr. Watson the

The Leg of Mutton: -OR,-

THE CURIOUS ADVENTURE OF THE MAN WHO WENT TO MARKET.

I am going to state to you the remarkable adventures of a remarkable man, who went to mar-ket to get a leg of mutton for his Sunday dinner. have heard or read some where or other, al-

In the year of 1812, it will be recollected that "Good morning, Mr. Watson," said he.

'Good morning, Mr. Watson," said he.

'Good morning, sir," replied the poor man with a hiccough. "I don't feel well this morning, and I was about to take some bitters."

'Don't take them—they will do you no good, and I want to talk to you on business."

In the year of 1812, it will be recollected that we had some military disputes with old England, which elicited some pretty tall fights by sea and land, and "the land we live in" was considerably excited upon the subject, and patriotism rose to many a degree above blood-heat. Philand I want to talk to you on business."

Watson looked at him with surprise, and pushing the glass from him, seated himself to marching, and counter-marching, and volunteer-

Watson looked at him with surprise, and pushing the glass from him, seated himself to hear what he had to say.

"I wish you to work on my house," continued Mr. A. "We have several unfinished rooms and if you will come I will pay you at Mr. Foster's store, where you may obtain grocceies and clothes for your family."

There was something so different in the kind, polite inanner of Mr. Austin, from the rude contempt with which he was usually treated, that he felt his heart expand. He was again a man among men.

The bargain was soon closed, and the next morning, true to his promise, Watson came to his work: He commenced, but his hand was unsteady and his manner restless. Mr. Austin noticed it, and kept him in cheerful conversation. Befure noon he asked for cider, but was told he could have none; but Mrs. Austin sent him a mug of hot ginger beer, which he drank cagerly, for his thirst was intense. He kept at his work, but evidently suffered much for the want of his accustomed stimulant.

When night came, Mr. Austin took him to the store and paid him for his work is some articles necessary for his family; and with kind encouraging words bade him good night.

When he got home, and exhibited a large salt-fish, and a bag of fleur; the children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children shouted the part of the particular shoutes and particular shoutes and particular shoutes

When he got home, and exhibited a large salt-fish, and a bag of flour; the children shoutdood for joy. It takes but little to make children happy. Alas! that that little is so often denied them. Mrs. W's face wore an expression of pleasure quite unnatural to her, while she went to work to prepare supper.

"Dear papa" said little Mary, pressing close to be bought and prepared, and offered up, a sociation to the household gods, and grateful appetites; but neither leg of mutton nor Peter, busband or father Houp, darkened the door of the carmentary handle desired. "Dear papa," said little Mary, pressing close to his side, "I wish you would always work for Mr. Austin, if you would I am sure Johnny would get some shoes."

A tear came from the fuher's eye, as he looked upon his half naked children, and witnessed the yoy which one day's labor conferred upon them. He placed the child upon his knee, and them to be presented the children and witnessed the power of the children and witnessed the power of the children and witnessed the power of the placed the children and witnessed the power of the placed the children and witnessed the checka with parental tenderness. them. He placed the child upon his knee, and kissed her cheeks with parental tenderness. His past life came up before him. He remembered his own neglected and hopeless childhood; for he was a drunkard's child. He saw that the evil habits which he then contracted, were working the ruining of himself and family; and the question came home to his heart, whether he should entail a like curse upon his posterity, and make the little ones around him miserable outcasts from society, like himself. He resolved that for one week he would not drink. He laid down on his pillow that night with a feeling of satisfaction which he had not experienced before for years.

The next day Mrs. Austin sent for little Maty to come and spend the day with her, and take

drunkenness and blasphemy. Yet to Mrs. Austin she was an interesting child; for she was sought the leg of mutton, he met a platoon of men dressed up in uniform, muskets on their shoulders, colors flying, drums beating, and a crowd of hurrahers following, shouting to volunteers! Yes it was a company of volunteers just about shipping off for the South, to join the brave oid Hickory, General Jackson! Peter Houp saw in the ranks of the volunteers several of his old chums; he spoke to them, walked along with the men of Mars, got inspired—na. clean apron, thought her really beautiful. The sold chums; he spoke to them, walked along with the men of Mars, got inspired—patrioue—drunk. Two days after that eventful Saunday on which the color of the spoke to them, walked along with the men of Mars, got inspired—patrioue—drunk. Two days after that eventful Saunday on which the color of the spoke to them, walked along the spoke to them. pate face; and her blue eyes sparkled with de-light. She seemed for the first time to enjoy the buoyancy of spirit which belongs to children. All day long she was busy as a bee, and when the buoyancy of spirit which befongs to children, the spirit which befongs to children, the pean of the father's work was done to be the spirit which befongs to children. she went to Mrs. Austin to have her apron taken the war. It was too late to repeat now; the the war. It was too late to repent now; the brig was ploughing her way through the foaming "Oh, yes ma'am," said the child, atear coming into het eye, "I should like to keep it yery much, but it is not mine."

"You may keep it then, and be sure you keep of the should like to the eye with the should like to keep it yery much, but it is not mine."

So the volunteeers were landed at Mobile, and hurried over by land to the devoted (that was billows, and in a few weeks she arrived at M

Sweet and happy were her thoughts that night Peter Houp was not only a good man (liable Sweet and happy were her thoughts that night as she tripped home by her father's side, and when she lay down on her bed, a princess might have envied her the beautful dreams that filled her little head. Thus day after day passed away—the work on Mr. Austin's house went on, and not less visible among the Watson's. The children were comfortably clothed and sent to the control of the control based and their matter, with renewed health. which he assisted in getting down from the city to the battle ground, piled up, and was now rea-dy to defend it while life lasted! Peter fought The broken windows were repaired, a few arti-cles of furniture purchased, and their home as-sumed an appearance of comfort, which it never he attracted Gen. Jackson's attention during the battle, and after it, was personally compliand he tasted the total deve the roof where he had seen so much of purity and of peace, and go forth among his former associates. He knew their power over him, and he feared they might lead him into his old habits, and make him again lead him into his old habits, and habits are lead him into his old habits, and habits are lead him into his old habits. ry, the soldiers were allowed considerable li-cense, and New Orleans was a scene of revel

A rich citizen's house was robbed—burglari-ously entered and robbed; and Peter Houp, the staid, plain Philadelphia earpenter, who would not have barriered his reputation for al! the ingois carpenter. Being answered in the affirmative, he said that Mr. Austin had recommended him as a good workman, and he wished to employ him for several months.

The offer was received with joy and the relieuting the server of the Mrs. Austin took the child by the hand and departed. It was a cold day in November, and the wind flattered poor Mary's frock, and blew back the tangled curls from her naked brow. Mrs. Austin tied her handkerchief over her head.

"Are not your feet cold, dear?" she said as she looked down and saw that she had no shoes on.

"Yes ma'am," said Mary, "but mother says we shall get no shoes this winter, for father epends all he can get for drink."

They reached home, and Mrs. Austin found a houd, a pair of shoes and a shawl for Mary, and some medicine for her mother.

The offer was received with joy and the reformand the received mith joy and the reformand the received mith joy and the reformand included to join a temperance society of which he has ever since been a respectable member.

A year has passed away since the first commencement of our story, and Mrs. Emory came one day to visit her friend Mrs. Austin. In the course of the afternoon, a well dressed and deem looking woman came in leading a little epind should be a point of shoes and a shawl for Mary, she concluded to this woman, to find that she was no other than Mrs. Watson. When abandoned family, to his long and penitentiary. Oh! what awful probation of sortow and mental suffering were these seven long teached been a temperance society of which he has ever since been a respectable member.

A year has passed away since the first commencement of our story, and Mrs. Emory came his heart yearned towards them so strongly, that peniless, pale and care-worn as he would have started immediately for home, but being a little good carpenter and wages high, he concluded to eat the strength of the strength of

letters from California from Capt. J. S. Folsom, ing vertically, and between the different layers of the U. S. army. They are addressed to Maj. Gen. Jessup and give a very good description.

As no one has yet found the gold in its native Gen. Jessup and give a very good description

of the U. S. army. They are addressed to Maj. Gen. Jessup and give a very good description of

THE GOLD REGION.

The following extracts are from the one dated San Francisco, Sept. 18th:

Up to the time the American flag was raised in California by Commodore Sloat, in July, 1846, the country may be said to have slumbered on from the first settlement without enterprise or activity on the part of its inhabitants. Constitutionally indolent in their habits, the climate the worst forms of slothfulness and improvidence among the occupants of the soil. The people were too much the victims of these vices to become even shepherds in the true sease of the word; and they lived without either milk, butter, or cheese, although surrounded by thousands of milch cows; and scarcely an attempt was made to call out the agricultural virtues of the soil. A little wheat and corn, and a few pumpkins, and melons, satisfied the moderate wants of those who had never known the compattor of the soil of the soil of the soil of the call of the soil of t

In the country prior to the change of mags, but no regular emigration had taken place; and the unsettled condition of politics, and coestant revolutions, prevented anything like the systematic enterprise which might otherwise have been expected from the citizens of Anglo-American origin. The herds of cautle which covered the ranchos were slaughtered for their hides and large the water. ranchos were slaughtered for their hides and above the water. above the water.

The people continued to cherish their indulence as much as in former days; but the change of flags brought a corresponding revolution in the various occupations of life. After the first call for volunteers was answered, and foreigners residing in the country were at leisure to enter upon the improvement of their property, all became activity. Confidence was inspired by the introduction of American authority, and all believed that they were virtually upon the United States soil. Crowds came thronging in from the Islands that there is scarcely a mechanic left at lieved that they were virtually upon the United States soil. Crowds came thronging in from the mountains, the forests, and the ocean, of rough exterior, but of indubitable Anglo-American origin, to seek their fortunes in a new country, under their own flag. Things were assuming a better aspect, and both agricultural and mechanical improvements were going forward rapidly under new auspices. Farmers were introducing the agriculture and horticulture of their own country upon California soil, and mechanical labor knew no respite from its toils. The interminent at work in the gold cal labor knew no respite from its toils. The in terminable clatter of the hammer and the saw was heard in every quarter, and frequently the mechanic, in his eagerness to succeed, did not recollect to divide the Sunday from the week. Many little villages aprung up as if by magic in-language in the average of the averag various parts of the country; and all promised fair for an indefinite continuance of every kind mencing July, 1848, there will be \$5,500.0

of employment. But a change came over the face of affairs. the American Fork, some fifty miles from New Helvetia, or Sutter's Fort. On Fremont's map this river is called Rio de los Americanos. It is this river is called Rio de los Americanos. It is From the last information I have been able to this river is called Rio de los Americanos. It is the stream by which Capt. Frement descended into the valley of the Sacramento river, by a perilous march, in the winter and spring of 1848, While employed in cutting a mill-race or canal for this improvement, Mr. Marshall discovered for this improvement, Mr. Marshall discovered for this improvement, and consequently to foreign mints. for this improvement, Mr. Marshall discovered the pieces of gold as they glistened in the sunlight at the bottom of the sluices. Pieces of siderable size were taken from the water and in a few days gold to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars was removed in this manner. and fifty dollars was removed in this manner. The laborers on the works, mostly Mormons, soon became satisfied of its precious nature, and the news spread rapidly about the country. Examinations were prosecuted atother points along the stream, and almost everywhere with success. Reports of a most marvellous nature soon reached the coast touching these mines. There apparent extravagance created incredulity, and the parent extravagance created incredulity, and the milities straining was not fully called to the subparent extravagance created incredulity, and the public attention was not fully called to the subject until gold dust or grain gold was brought into the market in considerable quantities, for sale. Doubt soon became belief, and a change almost magical in its nature, pervaded the whole population. Lawyec, doctors, clergymen, farmers, mechanics, merchanics, anilors and soldiers, left their legitimate occupations to embark on a business where fortunes were to be made in a business where fortunes were to be made in a few weeks. Villages and districts, where all had been bustle, industry and improvement, were soon left without male population. Mechanics, merchants, and magistrates, were slike off to the mines, and all kinds of useful occupation, except gold digging, were here apparently at an end. In most cases the crops were remarkably good; but they are generally lost for want of laborers to secure them. In some parts of the country re them. In some parts of the country ds of acres of fine wheat will rot in the hundreds of acres of fine wheat will rot in the fields from the impossibility of getting laborers. Vessels are left swinging idly at their anchors, while both captains and crews are at the mines, and the most essential private and public improvements are arrested in their progress. The provements are arrested in their progress. ages of clerks have advanced at least two hun-

dred per cent. and those of common laborers at least four or five hundred. At the time the excitement broke out, I was repairing the U.S. barque "Anita." The workmen were receiving \$3 per day, and lived on board the vessel. They struck for higher wages, and one man finally left: nd forfeited all his former earnings, rather than contin e at work a former earnings, rather than contin e at work a few days more at \$6 per day. Common sailors demanded \$100 per month for work in schooners on the bay. Freight from this port to Sutter's is from \$2 to \$4 per barrel. The distance is little more than one hundred miles. Common four-ax wagons are hired at \$50 per day. In one tase I have known a negro cook to be employed at \$25 per day for his professional services among the pots and kettles in the gold region. among the pots and kettles in the gold region.

I was in the mines about the 1st of July; at that time the weather there was insufferably

Peter Howp, the long lost wanderer, stood in his own door.

Peter Howp, the long lost wanderer, stood in his own door.

"Well Nancy, here is the leg of mutton!" and a fine one he had too.

This most excellent woman was alone. She was of Ounker origin solve and social like her.

As the workmen ascend the streams into the was of Ounker origin solve and social like her.

was of Quaker origin, sober and social, like her husband; she regarded him wistfully as he stood in the door, for a time—at last she spoke—
"Well, Peter, thee's been gone for it a long the streams it is found in flat particles resembling small golden fish scales. Higher in the mountains it is time."

found varying in size, from the finest particles to
The next moment found them locked in each
pieces of five to six ounces in weight, and of all
other's arms, overtasked nature could stand no conceivable forms. Many of the largest pieces more, they eried like children.

The carpenter has held offices of public trust since, and lives, an old and highly respectable since, and lives, an old and highly respectable in the city of "Brotherly Love."

citizen of the city of "Brotherly Love." the dry beds of mountain torrents, with pick-axes, small iron bars, spades, butcher knives, sticks, &c., &c. In many places the streams flow over strata of coarse slate or shale stand-

What the moderate was a state of the state o

mencing July, 1848, there will be \$5,500,000

But a change came over the face of analysis. In the latter part of Febuary, 1848, a mechanic, named James Marshall, was employed in building a saw-mill for John A. Sutter, Eq., on the south branch of a river known in California as south branch of a river known in California as 1838; and it is nearly three times as great as the

oreign mints.
It is impossible to foretell what will be ultimate result of this sudden development of wealth. It is sufficiently obvious, however, that the country will be prematurely filled by a rest-less, excitable, adventurous, and reckless popnnothing but the trees for their covering, and no did nothing but the trees for their covering, and no did nothing but their own vigilance and strength.

Many of these people are known to possess very large amounts of gold, sometimes as much as 220,000, wrapped in their blankets, where there is no eye to see and no agent to pursue the guilty. Is it strange, when the temptation is so great, that the robber and assassin should be abroad among the mountains?—Many robberies and some murders are known already to have extended to save the country from the most re

THE GREAT SALT DESERT.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of th nearly in the centre of the Continent. quent allusion to it induces us to give the follow ing account which we find in Bryant's journal of a tour through California. After describing scenes of solemn desolation and barrenness im-mediately around the borders, the writer comes unexpectedly upon the desert, which he thus d

We stood on the brow of a steep precipi below and beyond which a parrow valley or de-

The child had never been so happy before as she was when ahe tripped home that night. She was not only delighted with the presents he had received, but the link words and load words and load words. The she was good, Mrs. A. said to her it in heart of the family is tully deployable, "You remember your feat shate on will enter the family are deaded. Mrs. Watson it stranged that I did not recognize her. I am had held, "is there nothing that we can do full them." The whole family are clanged since Watson, her formed his of her case is terribly beauted. I met him to enjoy to the present on the family are clanged since Watson, her formed his family—they when he is sober, he is a fine hearted, peaceable man."

"The whole family are clanged since Watson, her formed his on the work without crinking he might shoped as a good trade, and was once considered the best workman in town but he has become sent intemperate the case, and he word as ondered and has brought as soon did have a great deal of without his single word of the family structure of the family are clanged since Watson, her formed his of fine hearted, peaceable man."

"The whole family are clanged since Watson family—due word in double with the word word without crinking he might shaped that I did not recognize her. I am had hopeless wife; but if she could as enew prepared to the fine of four great industrions of the could be prepared to the fine of four great industrions and there would be more than the clinked of the family structure of the fine of frinking. They are industrions of the structure of four great industrions and the word with more than to all height of the Sacramento, never pass the Eierra New the subject of the Sacramento, never pass the Eierra New the subject of the Sacramento, never pass the Eierra New the subject of the Sacramento, never pass the Eierra New the subject of the sacramento, never pass the Eierra New the subject of the sacramento, never pass the Eierra New the contract of four party should know her in the former ray as a subject

saline substance, the first representing the body of the water, and the last the crests and froth of the mimic waves and surge. Beyond this we crossed what appeared to have been the beds of several small lakes, the waters of which have evaporated, thickly incrested with salt, and separated from each other by small mound-shaped elevations, of a white, sandy, or ashy earth, so imponderous that it has been driven by the action of the winds into these heaps, which are constantly changing their positions and their shapes. Our mules waded through these ashy

constantly changing their positions and their shapes. Our mules waded through these ashy undulations, sometimes sinking to their knees, at others to their belies, creating a dust that rose above and hung over us like a dense fog.

From this point, on our right and left, diagonally in our front, at an apparent distance of thirty or forty miles, high isolated mountains rise abrouply from the surface of the plain.

Those from our left were as white as the snow-like face of the desert, and may be of the same composition, but I am inclined to the belief that they are composed of white clay, or clay and sand intermingled.

The mirage, a beautiful phenomenon I have frequently mentioned as exhibiting itself upon our journey, here displayed its wonderful illusions in a perfection and with a magnificence surpassing any presentation of the kind I had previously seen.

I observed that where these appearances were presented in their most varied forms, and with the most vivid distinctness, the surface of the plain was broken, either by chasms hollowed out from the action of the winds, or by undulations.

plain was broken, either by chasms hollowed quarter deck and sang the following humore out from the action of the winds, or by undulations formed of the drifting sands.

About eleven o'clock we struck a vast white plain, uniformly level, and utterly destitute of parture. [Salem Gaz. egetation or any sign that shrub or plant had

ever existed above its snow-like surface. Paus-ing a few moments to rest our mules and mois-ten our mouths and throats from the scant supply of beverage in our powder kegs, we entered upon this appalling field of sullen and hoary desolation. It was a scene so entirely new to us, so frightfully forbidding and unearthly in its os, so fright only forbidding and unearthly in its aspects, that sil of us. I believe, though impressed with its sublimity, felt a slight shudder of apprehension. Our mules seemed to sympathize with us in the pervading sentiment, and moved forward with reluctance, several of them stubbornly setting their faces for a counterwarch.

For fifteen miles the surface of this plain i so compact, that the feet of our animals, as we hurried them along over it, left but little if any impression for the guidance of the future traveller. It is covered with a hard crust of salin and alkaline substances combined, from one fourth to one half of an inch in thickness, be and clay intermingled. Small fragments of white shelly rock, of an inch and a half in thickness, which appear as if they once composed a crust but had been broken by the action of the atmos phere or the pressare of water rising from be neath, are strewn over the entire plain and im-bedded in the salt and sand.

As we proceeded, the plain gradually became softer, and our mules sometimes sunk to their knees in the stiff composition of salt, sand, and clay. The travelling at length became so difclay. The travelling at length became so difficult and fatiguing to our animals, that several of the party dismounted, (myself among the number), and we consequently slackened our hitherto brisk pace into a walk. About two o'clock, A. M., we discovered through the smoky vapor the dim outlines of the mountains in front of us. at the foot of which was to terminate or day's march, if we were so fortunate as to reach it. But still we were a long and weary distance from it, and from "grass and water" which we expected there to find. A cloud rose from the south soon afterwards, accompanied by several distant peals of thunder, and a futions wind reading across the plain and file. furious wind, rushing across the plain and filling the whole atmosphere around us with the fine particles of salt, and drifting it in heaps like power to take your mind and make it an instrument of conveying knowledge and good impression to other minds, as well as being justelf made have a salting much as well as being justelf made have a salting mad ly blinded, and our throats choked with the sa-line matter, and the very air we breathed tasted of salt.

HOW DOES THE POPE GET HIS MONEY. Si Gulling Eardly Smith recently stated the following facts in a public meeting in London, which he says he received on good authority. If they are shown to be untrue, he will make the correction bimself publicly. He invites contradiction. "In the year 1842 the Pope received a sum of between £10,000 and £20,000 from the King of Naples to make a or 1840 the Pope received a sum of between £5,000 and 10,000 from an Indian Begum, the mother of Colonel Dyce Sombre, to say one single mass for the salvation of her soul."

CHARACTERISTIC. An American lady, who had been sick at Marseilles, and had received many kind attentions from many of her sex, both French and English, was asked to give her populous respecting the two absences of the sex of the se both French and English, was asked to give her opinion respecting the two classes of her sympathizers. Her reply was, "They were both very kind. The French ladies brought me flowers all day—the English ladies at up with me all day—the English ladies at up with me all all day-the English ladies sat up with me all

A MILITARY ROAD. A correspondent of the New York Sun thinks the Americans should follow the example of the Romans, and start out say in a body of 100,000 men, for California, and build a road as they go along.

A new locomotive engine has been invente in England, which runs upon one pair of wheels, the frame which supports it being bolted to the car which is behind it. It is quite simple and

There is said to be a party of swindling sco there is said to be a party of swinding scoundrels engaged in buying up a quantity of old copper, so intermixed with a certain composition, as to pass readily for pure gold among the unsuspecting. This villainous material it is intendicted to the composition of the composition o ed to ship off as soon as possible, and when it reaches San Francisco it is to be stored away and offered for sale to the "green horns" the States-who, it is presumed, will eagerly buy up the spurious article, if offered cheap instead of perilling life and limb at the "wash ings.

The sober second thought of a very larg number of persons who were at first all eagerness to be off for the gold regions, is to stay where they are, and let well enough alone.—
This is a sensible conclusion.

A man being appraided for contracting and bet of debts, coolly replied that he did nothing the contracting and bet of the kind. "On the contrary," said he, have invariably done everything in my power enlarge them."

A Mr. Jackson, employed in a slaughtering establishment in Quincy, Ill., accidently cut his finger while cleaning a hog, on Saturday, the 25th Nov. The wound commenced awelling extended to the arm, shoulder and breast, and mortification ensuing, he died on the Saturday

THREE C's. are now monopolizing all the public attention, viz: California, Cholera and Congress.

We must not look for happiness in the world, nor in the things of the world, but within our selves, in our tempers and in our hearts.

PLOUGHMAN ALMANAC, 1849.

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THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT. BY "ONE OF 'EM." Tune-"Oh! Susannah!"

I come from Salem city,
With my wash-bowl on my knce;
I'm going to California,
The gold dust for to see. It rained all night the day I left,
The weather it was dry,
The sua so hot I froze to death—
Oh! Brothers! don't you cry!

Oh! California! I'm going to Sacramento, With my wash bowl on my knee! I jumped aboard the "'Liza" ship,

And travelled on the sea,
And every time I thought of home,
I wished it was n't me!
The vessel reared like any horse
That's had of oats a wealth,
I found it couldn't home, found it couldn't throw me.

I thought I'd throw myself! CHORUS.

I thought of all the pleasant times
We've had together h're;
I thought I ort to cry a bit,
But couldn't find a tear,
The pilot bread was in my mouth,
The gold duet in my eye,
And though I'm going far away,
Dear brothers don't you cry!

I soon shall be in 'Francisco,
And then I'll look all 'round,
And when I see the gold lumps there,
I'll pick them off the ground.
I'll scrane the mountains clean, my boys, I'll scrape the mountains clean, my bo I'll drain the rivers dry, A "pocket full of rocks" bring home— So Brothers dont you cry!

Oh! California! That's the land for me! I'm going to Sacramento, With my wash-bowl on my knee!

but to discipline it in all ways in your power.

The proverbial oracles of your paraimonious sums too little, singly, to alarm our caution, as which we never suffer ourselves to consider gether. Of the same kind is prodigality of life that hopes to look back hereafter with satisfaction upon past years, must learn to know the present value of single minutes and endeavo

A gentleman being in company with a spright

"Advice," says Coleridge, "is like enow-th

Hypnophonia. We are assured by a west paper that no one who has paid for his newspaper punctually was ever known to be bitten by a man

THE JESTER.

CREDIT SYSTEM. M.'s fpeident at Sea, minds us, in one particular, of the naval captu-who gave a seaman a round dozen with a "cat who afterward proved that he was not guily the offence for which he had been punishe "Very well," said the captain, "you will d serve the flogging most likely, and when you do, consider it paid. It shall stand to your cree

whether in the transmigration of souls he wes-prefer being turned into a horse or an ass? An as quickly replied the lawyer. Why, says the judy Because I have heard of an ass being a judge, but A MAN being upbraided for contracting a ni

A young lawyer having been asked by a jud

Little Benny fell out of the chamber window I into the basket of eggs, and rained the whole It is said that the softest water is caught when

Why is a pair of skates like an apple?

Ans.—They have occasioned the fall of man.

Making bread is said to be the most dough-me

"I am going, you need not make so much bout it," as the ball said to the cannon.

VOL. S.

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AGRICU

ADVANCES IN AGRIC

EDGE .-The question is often ask ake any important impro ny better modes than were s grain raised at less cost t y more plenty? Is farm Sach inquirers are not ac s have made great impars—and more within the re. To prove this we ne tion of old farmers to fac We assert that numerous ow produce ten times as t they did with the same acres, 40 years ago. D eal to practical men who h ands, produced no more rould feed two horses nd we know of some that feed one horse-say three e same farms now produc

But how is this done? I a farmer, near the ce ned 150 acres of cleared his mowing grounds he r hay, and that not of the wn on dry land. The d there are many owners at was formerly mown for y per acre now produces of the coarse cranberry aced less than enough to pa heavy burthers of English Well, why were not thes der me former owner. O much land. Another w and how to convert his bo wing. A third was, a advantage of a rotation of s, a fancy that there was

ely to a jury of farmers.

row good seed for the pur Many farmers can recolled in "-one for pasturing. sale are described in old well divided into mowing re." The only rotation k ety as the Irishman boas pork and potatoes one d it the next. Corn grew t is year-corn takes its tur There was no such thing tem of rotation of crops. ed as the grades or castes Ireland. In ancient Engl ls were always particular or tillage, or pasture land

ground and that it would

so far in that country t se of twenty-one years, breach of contract, and of a danged mowing lands into mowing. The celebrate nge-not only injured the e leased farm and might ice the title, as the farm w By a better knowledge ho hless bogs-by rotation

ing the best grass seeds f now harvest ten times they did forty years ago. N ortant of all the harvests ease of ten fold in this pr It is worth talking of a worth our while to inqui e done all this simultar eir own closets, or whe ning from one anotheraculous change or wh ers have not caused an e mong all classes who co onsequence of this im money. Oxen seven fe mmon as were oxen of ater portion of the year. months instead of four. Horses are kept better and

ey are very commonly ke ie year-and thus they through the summer Whether farmers now lay emerly is another question much more expensive the hire farms are obliged to wners of real estate are his increased production. they pay greater rents, 86 w paid higher wages than eiged-while their clothir my former time.

Corn and the English grain sed as English hay has. each to produce a bushel of o ing past. The first settler less to supply themsel beir own fields. Corn and ins, and they took especia ose as essential to their n corn was almost worsh d often come to the last bus plack any of the green ear cause they would give tate than when ground it though it may cost as hel of corn on account of e can be no question the

n per acre than we did ke our lands richer, as w